



# Unrest Said to Hit 2d Azerbaijani City

**MOSCOW** — The local militia and civilian volunteers are patrolling the streets of a second Azerbaijani city after unrest spread there following ethnic riots in the city of Sumgait, a Communist Party official said Thursday.

A party official in Kirovabad, a city of 200,000, said that "small groups of hoodlums" demonstrated Monday, the day after rioting in the Caspian Sea port of Sumgait, 170 miles (275 kilometers) to the east.

The official said that the militia and civilian volunteers were patrolling in Kirovabad "as a preventative measure" and that the patrols had been established "at the request of the citizens."

The Soviet authorities have maintained a curfew backed by troops for the third successive night in Sumgait, where the clashes between Armenians and Azerbaijanis caused several deaths. Kremlin officials have given no precise casualty toll.

The Armenians are primarily Christian, the Azerbaijanis primarily Shiite Muslim. A history of conflict between them predates the Soviet Union.

The Kirovabad official said that the disturbances there had been prompted by "rumors" from Sumgait and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, an enclave in Azerbaijan that is populated mainly by Armenians.

Kirovabad is about 50 kilometers north of Nagorno-Karabakh.

The official reached by telephone from Moscow, said that protests in Kirovabad ended Monday and that there had been no deaths or injuries. He did not specify the nationalities of those involved.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, was asked Thursday about events in Kirovabad. He said that he had no specific information, "although over there some things might have happened, too."

Rioting broke out in Sumgait on Sunday after the protest in Azerbaijan and Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh, which is administratively part of Azerbaijan.

Last week, hundreds of thousands of people protested in Yerevan, the Armenian capital, demanding that Nagorno-Karabakh be reunited with the Soviet republic of Armenia.

Azerbaijani officials said Thursday that rail traffic had stopped during the disorders in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Ethnic Azerbaijanis who fled Armenia during the disturbances were returning to their homes, they said.

Mr. Gerasimov said that the police had arrested instigators of the trouble in Sumgait. He refused to say how many. He also declined, as he had earlier, to say how many persons had been killed in the rioting in Sumgait.

"One life lost is one too many," he said.

On Wednesday, after a dissident journalist, Sergei Grigoryants, said that 17 people were killed in the Sumgait rioting, Mr. Gerasimov confirmed that several people had died there. He said that the figure provided by Mr. Grigoryants might be "slightly exaggerated."

Mr. Gerasimov said that the Soviet first vice president, Pyotr N. Demichev, and the Azerbaijan Communist Party leader, Kiyamir Bagirov, had met Sumgait workers after the riots.

Mr. Gerasimov said the violence was provoked by persons who had taken advantage of "provocative rumors" about the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh to stir trouble.

As feelings mounted in the region last week, there were rumors that 60 Armenians had been murdered in Nagorno-Karabakh, but this was denied by a senior legal official sent to the region from Moscow.



King Hussein greeting George P. Shultz on Thursday in London.

# Shultz Optimistic After Hussein Talks

**LONDON** — Secretary of State George P. Shultz emerged Thursday in an optimistic mood from talks with King Hussein of Jordan at the start of a renewed bid to get the Middle East peace process moving.

"I am smiling," Mr. Shultz said after the 90-minute meeting at Hussein's private residence in London.

Mr. Shultz, who also met with the king in London on Tuesday, gave no other details and there was no immediate Jordanian comment.

Mr. Shultz arrived earlier in the day from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit meeting in Brussels, where President Ronald Reagan had directed him to embark on a second mission to the Middle East to push Washington's peace plan.

Mr. Shultz visited Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Syria in a six-day peace mission that ended Tuesday. He is promoting a U.S. initiative aimed at first ending unrest in Israeli-occupied territories. At least 75 Palestinians have been killed since December when the unrest in the West Bank and Gaza Strip began.

The secretary of state's next stop is Israel, where he is expected to meet Friday with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres before continuing on to Damascus and Cairo, U.S. officials said. He plans to return Friday night to Washington.

Mr. Shultz said he saw signs of more willingness to compromise among regional governments.

"I think in order for people to make decisions, they have to grasp the reality and see there's a need for compromise," he said in a U.S. television interview from Brussels. "I think people are increasingly realistic."

But in another television interview, Mr. Shultz cautioned that the Middle East "is full of impossible problems."

"Every once in a while you get one out of the way," he said.

"Our effort is to try to put together a package that balances things out and allows us to get started."

The Reagan administration proposal, the most important U.S. diplomatic initiative in the Middle East since 1982, envisages an international meeting this year to pave the way for interim Palestinian self-rule in the territories.

In an effort to reassure the Arabs that it is not dodging the fundamental question of whether Israel should give up the occupied lands, Washington is suggesting that Arab-Israeli talks open on a comprehensive peace accord.

Mr. Shultz's mission has been plagued by difficulties, ranging from a split in Israel's coalition government over how to achieve peace to a refusal by Palestinians in the occupied territories to meet him in Arab East Jerusalem.

Mr. Shultz said in Brussels before flying to London that he felt U.S. contacts with Palestinians were important.

"Any suitable settlement has to deal with the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," he said.

"We want to get a broader and a better dialogue."

Arab countries insist that the Palestine Liberation Organization represent Palestinians at an international conference.

Israel, however, rejects any contacts with the PLO on the grounds that it is a terrorist group.

Mr. Shultz said the United States could not deal with the PLO as long as it refused to recognize Israel's right to exist and did not renounce what he called terrorist actions.

Meanwhile, in unrest Thursday in the occupied territories, a Jewish settler was stabbed in the back and Israeli troops shot and wounded three Arab protesters.

A 16-year-old Jewish rabbinical student was slightly injured when he was knifed as he left an Arab store in Hebron in the West Bank, military sources and residents said.

The student, the first settler stabbed since the unrest began, was attacked as settlers prepared to parade through Hebron to celebrate the Jewish holiday Purim.

The assailant escaped but troops rounded up about 75 Palestinians, put them on a military bus and drove them away.

In the nearby village of Idna, troops shot and wounded two Palestinians in the legs during demonstrations sparked by a pre-dawn search and arrest operation to find "troublemakers and bus-burners," an army spokesman said.

"Residents attacked the force with stones from all directions and in reaction the soldiers opened fire," the spokesman said.

In a similar clash, troops shot and wounded a 19-year-old Palestinian in the head during a raid on the village of Beitza near Nablus, military sources said.

In Hebron, a Reuters photographer and his wife were attacked by Jewish settlers as they tried to photograph the Purim procession. Both were slightly injured.

Some Palestinians glared while some appeared amused as 150 Jewish settlers marched through the streets of Hebron, dancing and singing, while prayer calls sounded from a nearby mosque.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## 4 Jets Return to Libya From Egypt

**CAIRO (AP)** — Four Libyan jet fighters that landed in Egypt on Tuesday flew home Thursday in an unusual act of cooperation between the two countries, sources in both countries said.

An Egyptian government source, who asked not to be identified, said permission for the four Soviet-made MiG-23s to leave indicated that Cairo had accepted a Libyan Air Force explanation that bad weather had forced the planes to land in Egypt.

The state-owned Middle East News Agency in Egypt quoted a Libyan Air Force spokesman in Tripoli as saying that the planes returned Thursday to Libya. The agency said the spokesman's confirmation was distributed by the official Libyan news agency JANA.

"It is a gesture of Egyptian goodwill," said the Egyptian government source of the decision to allow the planes to return to Libya. The source said the planes, flown by their pilots, left for Libya from the Mediterranean town of Mersa Matruh, where they had been taken after landing in a desert oasis near the Egyptian-Libyan border.

## Diouf Is Re-elected Leader of Senegal

**DAKAR, Senegal (Reuters)** — Abdou Diouf has been re-elected president of Senegal with a reduced majority, and his main rival, Abdoulaye Wade, won 26 percent of the vote, according to official returns published on Thursday. Mr. Wade has been detained since Monday.

The re-election of Mr. Diouf, known since Monday from unofficial results, sparked riots by Mr. Wade's supporters, who denounced it as a fraud. A state of emergency was declared in Dakar, and Mr. Wade and many of his followers were arrested.

Official returns of Sunday's election issued by the Supreme Court gave Mr. Diouf a second five-year term but a reduced majority of 73 percent of the vote, down from 84 percent in 1983. The court said Mr. Diouf won 828,301 votes out of the 1,131,468 ballots cast and Mr. Wade, leader of the Senegalese Democratic Party, got 291,869. Two other candidates received a total of 11,298 votes.

## 8 Killed as Trains Collide in Spain

**VALLADOLID, Spain (AP)** — Eight persons were killed and at least 25 injured Thursday when a passenger train crashed into another train standing in a railway yard in this northern city.

A government spokesman said that seven men and a young woman died in the wreckage of a sleeping car. The accident happened just after 3 A.M., when the Madrid-Bilbao express rammed the Madrid-Santander express.

The spokesman said that brake failure was the apparent cause.

## U.S. Jury Blames Magazine in Killing

**HOUSTON (AP)** — A federal court jury found Thursday that Soldier of Fortune magazine was negligent in publishing a classified advertisement offering weapons specialists for "high-risk assignments" that led to the killing of a Texas woman. It ordered the magazine to pay \$9.4 million to the woman's son and mother.

Sandra Black was killed in Bryan three years ago, and her husband, Robert, is on death row in Texas for paying John Wayne Hiarm \$100,000 to kill her. Mr. Hiarm is serving three life terms for the killing. Mr. Black contacted Mr. Hiarm through an advertisement that Mr. Hiarm placed in the magazine.

Attorneys for the magazine did not dispute that the advertisement brought Mr. Hiarm and Mr. Black together, but they insisted that magazine executives had no way of knowing the advertisement was for illegal activity. The attorneys argued that the responsibility for Mrs. Black's death rested with her husband and Mr. Hiarm, not with the magazine. The attorneys said they would appeal the verdict.

## Study Finds High AIDS Suicide Rate

**CHICAGO (UPI)** — The suicide rate of male AIDS patients is 36 times higher than expected for men their age, 66 times higher than in the general population and higher even than rates seen in dying cancer patients, a U.S. study concluded Thursday.

Researchers from Cornell University Medical Center reported the annual suicide rate of men with acquired immune deficiency syndrome in New York City is 686 per 100,000 people, a rate comparable to people suffering from severe neurological disorders.

In contrast, the suicide rate was only 18.75 per 100,000 for the other men and 9.29 per 100,000 for the general population. The suicide rate of people dying of cancer is generally estimated at three to four times the population average, said Dr. Peter Marzuk, who headed the research. The study was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

## For the Record

The leaders of Greece and Turkey met in Brussels on Thursday and agreed to pursue their dialogue. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece said afterward that they had discussed bilateral relations and made "significant progress." Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey smiled as he parried questions, but declined to give details. (Reuters)

Homes of suspected West German neo-Nazis in 61 cities were searched by police Wednesday. Four persons were arrested and Nazi flags confiscated. The police were seeking evidence of membership in an illegal group, Action Front of National Socialists-National Activists. (AP)

More than 5,000 striking Athens teachers and high school students marched through the city center Thursday demanding increased government spending on education. (AP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

The number of tourists visiting Paris rose sharply in 1987 from 1986, judging by the number visiting the capital's Tourist Office to ask for information, the office said Wednesday. The Japanese accounted for most of the increase, up 25.8 percent from the previous year. (AFP)

Austrian Airlines has canceled its flights to Tehran and Baghdad this week because of the escalation in the Gulf War, the airline announced Thursday. It said it would review the situation next week. (AFP)

## Correction

Because of an editing error, an article in Thursday's editions misstated the price of Brent crude oil for April delivery. The contract closed at \$14.40 a barrel on Wednesday.

# U.S. Unveils Mini-Submarine Unit

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. Navy has updated David Bushnell's one-man underwater boat of the Revolutionary War by building 15 mini-submarines for sneaking in and out of unfriendly places.

The move was disclosed Wednesday by the head of the U.S. special forces.

General James J. Lindsay, commander of the U.S. Special Operations Command, said the Navy Seals, a commando unit for unconventional warfare and counterterrorism operations, have two-man and six-man versions of the mini-submarine. They can sail quietly up to enemy ships or beaches at a speed of six knots, he said.

Other sources said the two-man submarine is known as the "wet" version because it remains full of water while operating, requiring its crew to wear wet suits, scuba gear and air tanks. The six-man model is dry inside like a standard submarine. The mini-submarines are carried atop escape hatches of large, nuclear-powered submarines. Near the destination, the crew climbs from the submerged mother ship into the mini through the big submarine's escape chamber, detaches the small vessel, and moves off.

On a typical reconnaissance mission, the wet submarine would surface, allowing the crew to open roof hatches and look around unencumbered by a scuba mask, sources said. The mini wet could be left submerged, location marked with a buoy, while its crew went ashore.

But the mini-submarines, specialists say, have several disadvantages: limited range, slow speed and lack of defense.

The navy is also assessing European mini-submarines to improve its capability for covert operations around the world, sources said.

Mr. Lindsay said the mini-submarines, called SDVs for Swimmer-Sea Delivery Vehicles, can plant a magnetic bomb on the bottom of a ship in a harbor or sneak aboard a vessel and set off a small explosion.

Mr. Lindsay said the Seals' mini-submarines are "a hell of a lot better than Boston Whalers," which have been used in limited military operations.

## Explosion Kills 5 in France

**HONFLEUR, France** — An explosion at a dynamite factory killed at least five persons Thursday morning, the police said.

## DEATH NOTICE

**PETER TODD MITCHELL**, of New York City & Stages, Spain, died on Sunday, February 28th, at the age of 63 after a short illness. Painter, writer and raconteur, he will be dearly missed by his family the world over.

# New U.K. Centrist Party Lacks a Leader

**By Karen DeYoung**  
*Washington Post Service*

**LONDON** — After eight months of bitter and destructive argument, Britain's newest political party, the Social and Liberal Democratic Party, arose Thursday out of the ashes of the political center.

The Democrats, as they wish to be known, are the result of a hard-fought merger between the venerable Liberal Party and the seven-year-old Social Democratic Party. They fought the last two general elections as a loose alliance.

But although the party launching on Thursday introduced a new political logo, in the old alliance colors of yellow, black and white, and a new slogan — "The Best for Britain" — it remained unclear who its leader would be, and what its policies in some crucial areas, particularly defense, would be.

Even more ominously, the party premiere was as notable for who was absent as for who showed up. Holding his own press conference in a nearby part of town was David Owen, the Social Democratic Party founder and former party leader, who vowed to continue to lead a rump, anti-merger group under the SDP banner.

With three of the old SDP's five members of Parliament, including himself, and nearly half of its 60,000 pre-merger membership on his side, Mr. Owen said he would go on as the fourth of Britain's mainline political parties. His followers are "all determined to continue the SDP," Mr. Owen said.

Despite the new party's efforts to present a fresh public face on Thursday, the dispute with Mr. Owen tended to focus attention more on the bitter merger battle that began following the general election in June than its outcome.

The joint SDP-Liberal alliance was supported by as much as 40 percent of the British population at the height of its popularity in 1983-86. But it began a steady slide early last year as Britain's leading parties, the governing Conservatives and the official opposition Labor Party, started to recoup lost ground as the election neared, and as the alliance partners, Mr. Owen and David Steel, the Liberal leader, appeared increasingly at odds.

At election time, alliance popularity had sunk to 22 percent, and the electoral coalition ended up with only 22 seats in the 650-member Parliament.

Within days after the ballot, Mr. Steel announced he wanted the parties to merge into one, and Mr. Owen resigned, taking a large SDP rump with him.

Despite the absence of Mr. Owen, the Liberals and the "official" SDP under Mr. Maclean could not agree on joint policy lines until the end of January.

Their final accord was put to a membership vote by mail. Results announced on Wednesday showed that with 52 percent of Liberals and 55 percent of SDP members casting ballots, 88 percent and 65 percent, respectively, approved the merger.

# ISRAEL: Army Increasingly Under Fire Over Unrest

**(Continued from Page 1)**

losers," said Nachum Barnea, editor of Koterit Rashit, a newsweekly. "The army has such a tremendous and positive reputation that normally politicians would rather defend it even when it is wrong. But right now it's in a no-win situation and the army has not been doing very well."

During the first weeks of the unrest, those in the political mainstream tended to close ranks behind Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the army, who promised that a hard-line stance would quickly suppress the incipient revolt. Despite the failure of their early predictions, Mr. Rabin and the generals still command wide popular support in public opinion polls. But analysts say the consensus largely has evaporated.

Part of the problem, analysts say, is the perception that the army has been groping vainly in the dark for the right formula to stop the unrest.

Early heavy use of live ammunition did not work, nor did the emphasis on physical force and beatings that replaced it. Authorities first encouraged what they assumed to be the apolitical silent majority of Palestinians to pursue their normal routines — going to jobs and schools — but then imposed military curfews and school closings that made such routines impossible.

For weeks, soldiers went door-to-door forcing merchants to open their shops; then they suddenly stopped.

Another part of the problem is politics. The relatively young men at the top of the army command — Chief of Staff Dan Shomron, Deputy Chief Ehud Barak and the West Bank commander, Major General Amram Mitzna — are all perceived to be political liberals who view the job of serving as riot police with a certain disdain. All three have broadly hinted as much in public.

The one exception is the commander in the Gaza Strip, General Yitzhak Mordechai, who has kept a

# TRAFFIC: Tunnels for Paris?

**(Continued from Page 1)**

minutes from the present two hours or more during rush hour.

Although the tunnel network is conceived primarily as a means of tackling congestion within Paris, its construction also would mesh with the building of new highways around the capital, which is part of a national program to improve communications in preparation for the liberalization of trade within the European Community in 1992.

The promise of jobs resulting from such major public works projects, incidentally, is perceived as a political boon to Mr. Chirac, the presidential candidate, since the continuing high rate of unemployment is a particularly weak point of his campaign.

Ambitious, high-tech solutions such as the proposed tunnel network, or the expanding national system of high speed trains, are clearly to the French taste. And

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# THE PARIS EDITION

*The Autobiography of Waverley Root, 1927-1934*

Waverley Root, renowned journalist and food writer who wrote for the International Herald Tribune for many years, first came to France in 1927. He intended to stay a few months and remained, except during World War II, for more than half a century.

Toward the end of those years, he decided to write his memoirs of Paris in the late 1920s and early 1930s; what it meant to be young at that time in Paris and what it meant to be a newspaperman there.

"Root's angle of vision is far more journalistic than literary," said The New York Times, "which makes it rather different — refreshingly different — from that of most other memoirs of the period." Other critics agree in their praise of "The Paris Edition":

"Elegantly done... a minor masterpiece" — The San Francisco Examiner.

"Highly enjoyable... consistently civilized and amusing" — The New York Times Sunday Book Review.

"Full of charm, humor, good sense and even wisdom" — The New Republic.

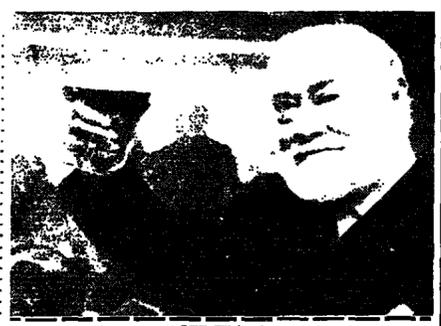
"Very entertaining" — The New Yorker.

"Ukian, cool and wonderfully evocative" — The Los Angeles Times.

"Delightful" — Washington Post Book World.

"Immense wit and charm" — Smithsonian Magazine.

"The Paris Edition: The Autobiography of Waverley Root, 1927-1934" was edited by Samuel Abt, a Deputy Editor of the International Herald Tribune. Published by North Point Press. "The Paris Edition" can be ordered directly from the IHT by using the coupon.



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# Senate Votes, 69-27, to Curb Employers' Use of Polygraphs

**The Associated Press**  
**WASHINGTON** — The Senate voted overwhelmingly Thursday to prohibit most employers from using lie detectors to screen job applicants and to test randomly the honesty of employees.

On a 69-27 vote, the Senate passed a bill sponsored by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, covering objections of a small group of conservative Republicans. The two senators normally are adversaries in labor-management issues.

A more stringent bill was approved last November by the House. Both houses now must resolve differences in the two versions.

Senator Dan Quayle, Republican of Indiana, a leader of the opposition, predicted that President Ronald Reagan would sign a polygraph bill despite a vow by administration officials last year that they would encourage him to veto it.

"The administration does not have the backbone at this time to veto this bill," Mr. Quayle complained. "They have folded up shop, caving like a house of cards."

Mr. Kennedy said the polygraph has become "to the 20th century what witchcraft was two centuries ago."

"We're going to see the day where the average worker is going to be able to walk into the workplace with dignity and self-respect," he said. "These devices are no longer going to scar people in ways that they and their families can never forget."

Mr. Hatch said: "Some 320,000 honest Americans are branded as liars every single year because of these devices. That's a stigma they are going to have to wear every day the rest of their lives and careers."

While imposing the same prohibitions on lie detectors to screen job applicants, the Senate measure would allow their use to investigate incidents of "economic loss or injury" such as alleged thefts or other criminal acts, but only under strict regulations to be enforced by the Labor Department.

Mr. Hatch said the compromise, acceptable to many retailers and other companies plagued by thefts, was formulated primarily by leaders of the United Food and Commercial Workers Union, which has one million members.

# U.S. Considers a Freeze Of Panamanian Assets

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**PANAMA CITY** — A protest strike against General Manuel Antonio Noriega entered its fourth day Thursday as U.S. officials considered freezing Panamanian assets and President Ronald Reagan indicated he believed that the Panamanian military leader should step down.

Many stores here that had been closed Tuesday reopened on Thursday, but support for the strike remained strong among large businesses.

Panamanian-owned banks opened for business, reportedly under heavy pressure from the government, despite what economists and diplomats said was "an almost crippling shortage of cash."

The shortage resulted from a run to the banks by depositors worried about the country's political crisis and from a liquidity problem in the central bank.

In Brussels, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other senior U.S. officials said that the Reagan administration was considering a freeze on Panamanian assets in the United States as part of an effort to remove General Noriega. The general was indicted in January in Florida on federal drug trafficking charges.

But Mr. Reagan, who was attending a summit meeting of NATO leaders in Brussels, said that the United States still had "a lot of talking to do" on whether Panamanian assets would be frozen. It is estimated Panama may have \$50 million in assets in the United States.

"We have a very clear view that Noriega is bad news for Panama," Mr. Shultz said. "He's bad news for the region."

At a session for photographers after the summit meeting, Mr. Reagan was asked if he agreed with Mr. Shultz that the general had to go. He paused and then firmly said, "Yes."

In Panama, protests linked to the strike occurred Wednesday for the second straight day, with demonstrators burning cars and blocking streets in the capital. No injuries or arrests were reported.

Leaders of the National Civic Crusade, the opposition group that organized the strike, said they planned more demonstrations, but conceded that the work slowdown

# Civil-Rights Vote in House Earlier, Don Phillips of The Washington Post reported

The House has voted to overturn a 1984 Supreme Court decision that has limited the scope of federal law prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex, race, age or physical disability.

Mr. Reagan has said he would veto the measure.

The House voted 315-98 on Wednesday to pass the legislation, more than the two-thirds majority needed to override a veto. The Senate passed the same bill Jan. 28 by a similarly wide margin, 75-14. Earlier Wednesday, the House turned down, 266-146, a Republican substitute that would have softened the impact on private businesses and schools affiliated with a religion.

The bill would effectively overturn the 1984 Supreme Court ruling in Grove City College vs. Bell, which said laws barring discrimination do not apply to entire institutions, only to specific programs or activities that receive federal funds. The ruling dealt specifically with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which bars discrimination based on sex. But it also affected laws barring discrimination against the handicapped or based on race or age.

The bill would make clear that Title IX of the Education Act, the Rehabilitation Act of 1974 and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 apply to an entire organization if any part of it receives federal money. Under the 1984 ruling, the government could take action against, for example, a college's chemistry department if it received federal funds and discriminated. But if the college's athletic department received no federal funds, it would be free to discriminate.

Republicans accused the Democratic majority of sending the bill to the president in a form he could not accept and thereby creating a campaign issue. Representative Daniel E. Lungren, Republican of California, said Democrats are saying, "We are willing to see a civil rights bill go down so we can talk about it in the next election."

Representative F. James Sensenbrenner Jr., Republican of Wisconsin, who offered the Republican substitute, read a letter from Mr. Reagan, who vowed to veto the bill if passed "in its present form."



**BAILING OUT OF THE SPACE SHUTTLE** — A U.S. Navy parachutist slid down a 12-foot pole from a C-141 airplane, 10,000 feet over Edwards Air Force Base in California, on Thursday. He then parachuted to safety. Six parachutists participated in the test by NASA of a proposed escape system for the next launch of the space shuttle Discovery, which is planned for Aug. 4.

# Helms Clears Way For Arms Nominee

**By Helen Dewar**  
**Washington Post Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, has cleared the way for Senate confirmation of Major General William F. Burns as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency but has vowed to continue pressing for arms-control reports that could complicate debate over the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms treaty.

Mr. Helms dropped objections Wednesday to the confirmation of General Burns that he lodged Feb. 22 in order to force the Reagan administration to produce reports on Soviet compliance with arms agreements, which the senator contended would substantiate charges of "Soviet duplicity" and "flagrant violations."

The Senate is expected to act soon to confirm the general in the post to replace Kenneth L. Adelman, who resigned in December.

During a brief discussion on the Senate floor, Mr. Helms said he was now supporting General Burns because the administration has agreed to produce two of the reports over the next two weeks and has indicated "good faith" about delivery of the third set of findings.

But Mr. Helms vowed to continue pressing for the reports, insisting on receiving them before the Senate votes on the INF Treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear forces this spring.

While stopping short of threatening to block a treaty vote, he said he would object to action by the Senate until all the reports are available, expressing confidence they would justify his contention that the Soviet Union cannot be trusted to comply with any treaties, including the INF agreement.

"I would strenuously object to the Senate moving on it until we have this information," Mr. Helms said after issuing a similar warning to his colleagues.

In an exchange of letters with Mr. Helms, the White House national security adviser, Lieutenant General Colin L. Powell, said the first two reports would be released on Tuesday and March 14 but contended that a joint U.S.-Soviet review of compliance with the ABM Treaty is not due until Oct. 1.

Mr. Helms argued that the ABM review had been due last October and charged that the administration was dragging its feet "because we don't want to ruffle the feathers of the Soviet Union."

The senator said he understood it might take some time to set up the U.S.-Soviet review meeting but indicated he expected the report before October. "Everyone now is operating in good faith," he said.

Asked if he would move by a filibuster or other means to delay action on the INF Treaty if the report has not been delivered before the treaty comes to the Senate floor, possibly within a month, Mr. Helms said he did not "want to start a fight that I think can be avoided." But he added that he is prepared to force the administration's hand if necessary.

# North Carolina Vital to Dole and Gore

**By R.W. Apple Jr.**  
**New York Times Service**  
**CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina** — For Bob Dole and Albert Gore Jr., North Carolina holds the key to their hopes of salvaging something out of the primaries and caucuses in 14 Southern and border states on Tuesday.

Neither man is doing well in the campaigning leading up to "Super Tuesday," the group of 20 state primaries and caucuses next Tuesday. Mr. Dole, the Senate Republican leader who stumbled badly in New Hampshire, now trails Vice President George Bush in almost every state. Mr. Gore, the Tennessee Democrat who has bet everything on his native region, finds himself running no better than third in most of the Southern opinion surveys.

Weak showings on Tuesday by either man would severely handicap their campaigns. And it is hard to see how either can do well in any major state in the South if he cannot do well in North Carolina, the nation's 10th most populous state and the region's third biggest, after Texas and Florida — a state sufficiently diverse to send to the Senate an old-line liberal Democrat, Terry Sanford, and an arch-conservative Republican, Jesse Helms.

Mr. Dole's wife, Elizabeth, grew up in Salisbury, North Carolina, and the New Hampshire primary, Mr. Gore has given Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts an unexpected opening in North Carolina. Although many Democrats regard this as a perplexing election with little emotion stirring in the electorate, most expect Mr. Dukakis to best Mr. Gore.

"You're looking at a Democratic Party that's very different from 20 years ago," said Professor Thad Beyle, a political scientist at the University of North Carolina. "A lot of the blue-collar, red-neck voters have been stripped out by the Republicans. A third of the primary electorate is black now, and lots of the rest is not that different from the kind of young, suburban, upwardly mobile people Dukakis does well with in Massachusetts."

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson is the other big surprise. Ken Eudy, executive director of the state Democratic Party, says Mr. Jackson is now a mainstream candidate and predicts that his vote total will approach 30 percent, which might well put him in first place.

There is an apt symbol in Raleigh of the change wrought by four years: In 1984, Mr. Jackson's headquarters was in a shabby black neighborhood, but now it is in a downtown office building that once housed Mr. Ellis's law firm.

# U.K. Security Van Robbed

**Reuters**  
**LONDON** — An armed gang robbed a security van in London on Wednesday, stealing up to £1 million (\$1.7 million), after holding a van guard and his wife hostage overnight, the police said.

# Managua Dismisses Obando but Offers New Talks

**By Stephen Kinzer**  
**New York Times Service**  
**MANAGUA** — The Sandinist government has announced it is ready to hold high-level talks inside Nicaragua next week with leaders of the U.S.-backed contra guerrillas, and it has dismissed the mediator in previous talks.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, in making the announcement Wednesday night, indicated that there would be no further need for the services of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, who has been mediating between the two sides.

Mr. Ortega said his brother Humberto, who is defense minister, would head the government delegation to next week's talks. He proposed that they be held in Sapora, Nicaragua, north of the Costa Rican border. Previous meetings between the Sandinists and the contras have been in Guatemala.

[Rebel leaders reacted negatively to the announcement, without rejecting the government offer, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Bosco Matamoros, a spokesman for the rebels, called the dismissal of the mediator a "shock" and "a very great setback for the peace process." He said that rebel leaders would meet to discuss whether to resume the peace talks.

"The Sandinists are trying to eliminate the witness who gives credibility to this process of negotiations," Mr. Matamoros said in a telephone interview. "It was Obando who has tried to hold the Sandinists to their promises to democratize Nicaragua."

In a long letter released Wednesday morning, Cardinal Obando y Bravo told Mr. Ortega he would press the Sandinists to set dates by which they would revise the constitution law, accept "unrestricted freedom of expression" and offer "total and unconditional amnesty" for prisoners.

The Sandinists have rejected past efforts to introduce such topics into the negotiations, which they say should be limited to technical details of a cease-fire. Their decision to seek the cardinal's effective removal from the talks was apparently a reaction to his new proposals.

The government offer to hold talks inside Nicaragua and to name the country's top military officer as its chief representative were steps it had previously refused to take, but there was no hint that the Sandinists were considering substantive new concessions such as those the cardinal was seeking.

The cardinal's proposal was the most direct challenge the Sandinists have faced since the regional peace accord was signed in August. The accord requires full press and political freedom, and commits all countries to foster "a climate of freedom."

After the regional peace accord was signed, the Nicaraguan authorities decreed a series of political changes, and opened separate talks with the contras and with the Miskito Indian rebels. But progress has been stalled in recent weeks, leading some opposition leaders and foreign diplomats to warn that the peace process is in jeopardy.

The regional peace plan calls for cease-fires in civil wars in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. It also calls for amnesties, greater democracy, the end of using a country's territory to launch attacks on a neighbor and a halt to outside aid to insurgents in the region.

Negotiations have resumed on another front, with the opening in Managua of a round of talks between the government and the Miskito Indians.

On Monday night, the Miskito leader, Brooklyn Rivera, presented the government with an outline of territory in eastern Nicaragua where he seeks to create a largely autonomous Indian government.

**Reagan Denounces Ortega**  
 President Ronald Reagan and his top security aide denounced Mr. Ortega on Thursday for dismissing the cardinal as mediator. Reuters reported from Brussels where Mr. Reagan was attending a summit conference of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"I don't think that this bodes well for the contras, and I think it's further evidence of what Danny Ortega is all about," Lieutenant General Colin Powell, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, said in an interview with a U.S. television network.

Asked later if he was concerned about Mr. Ortega's move, Mr. Reagan replied: "He concerns me by just being there."

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**VEL UPDATE**  
**Manarina U**  
 Daniel Ortega Saavedra, proposing that contra rebels meet with officials in Nicaragua.

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Herald International Tribune

Drugs: The Right Alarm

The U.S. State Department's annual report on narcotics worldwide is certain to arouse Congress, but for the wrong reasons. Everyone is coming to recognize the report's blunt findings that production, consumption and trafficking are out of control...

Where Congress is apt to go astray is in how to respond. So far, it has focused on the discrepancy between this five-alarm problem and the trade and aid sanctions the administration has proposed...

Turnout Tells the Story

One of the most important things about the Super Tuesday primaries, as well as the real Super Tuesday in November, will be voter turnout. The full story is not available until the last returns have trickled in...

The reason is that many Southern states allow voters to choose candidates in either primary, so their choice of party, as well as candidate, tells something about the general election. Take Alabama. In its last race for governor, 940,000 people voted in the Democratic primary...

Long Life Can Be a Pain

Apparently one of the benefits of living longer and being healthier is that it greatly expands the opportunities for feeling terrible. Dr. Arthur Barsky, discussing this strange state of affairs in a recent issue of the New England Journal of Medicine...

Other Comment

NATO's Shared Anxiety
To the conflict of interests that always promised to make the NATO summit meeting in Brussels a difficult one, President Mitterrand has added a new twist. He has made known his opposition to NATO's commitment to modernize short-range and battlefield nuclear weapons...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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The Rise of the Religious Right in America

By Kevin Phillips

BETHESDA, Maryland — The scene, not too hard to imagine, is at the Republican National Convention in steamy New Orleans this August. The delegates arrive divided between George Bush (38 percent), Bob Dole (32 percent), Pat Robertson (20 percent), Jack Kemp (3 percent) and uncommitted (7 percent)...

Later, political observers begin to question whether victory in the general election will be possible, given midsummer surveys showing that some 60 percent of the population is unhappy with Mr. Robertson's surging influence in national affairs.

And any actual occurrence of something similar this summer would consummate the convergence of four relevant circumstances of the 1980s: Pat Robertson's extraordinary combination of religious conviction and political strategic acumen...

on this pivotal electorate's cultural apprehension of the Democrats. The underlying force buoying Mr. Robertson is momentous. In 1982 I suggested that the United States was caught up in a new version of the periodic religious "great awakenings" that have rolled across rural and small-town America...

Strategists in both parties were aware of this new force by the late 1960s and early 1970s. Richard Nixon courted it, and enlisted it, as part of the "new majority" coalition in 1972. Then Jimmy Carter, a born-again Baptist Sunday school teacher, recaptured many of these voters for the Democrats in 1976.



The upshot is that the principal effect of seven years of the Reagan presidency has been economic. Members of New York yacht clubs are smiling, yet small-town South Carolinians who go to candle-breach churches on Sunday to hear preachers read from the book of Corinthians are less pleased. They're still waiting for America's moral renewal.

Mr. Robertson's management of his opportunities in the early Republican caucuses — Michigan, Hawaii, Iowa, Minnesota — has been little short of brilliant. Now the question is whether he can stretch his string of caucus successes into triumphs at primaries in his home region of Dixie, particularly in South Carolina on Saturday and then in next week's Super Tuesday mega-contest.

then in the early 19th-century era of Andrew Jackson, and later in the William Jennings Bryan years at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th. In each period, religious fervor and populist politics intermingled, sometimes powerfully. America may have entered another such period, in which high-impact, populist, anti-establishment religious politics has re-emerged.

1980, voting for Ronald Reagan, and in 1984 the margin swelled. But the Republican Party in the Reagan era underestimated the historical force that this new coalition presented. This misjudgment is a partial cause of the cultural combat being fought within the party today.

Too many old-line Republicans (and also new supply-side theorists) wanted to treat the 1980 and 1984 elections as mandates for tax reduction and conservative economics drawn from Adam Smith's book "The Wealth of Nations" — and never mind those peripheral, provincial voters who wanted to come in and talk about the Bible.

Pretoria Tries Again to Gag the Nonviolent Resistance

By Jennifer Davis

NEW YORK — Seeking to guarantee the survival of apartheid into the 21st century, the South African government last week effectively banned 17 organizations, including the two-million-member United Democratic Front, that have been leading the struggle against apartheid. Simultaneously, it imposed crippling restrictions on the nation's largest labor federation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

On Monday, when hundreds of demonstrators marched peacefully toward Parliament to protest the measure, the government arrested scores of them, including Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the Nobel Peace laureate. This is not just one more addition to South Africa's already draconian repressive legislation. The minister of law and order laid out his intentions quite clearly when he declared that these organizations were now prohibited "from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever."

suffocating tentacles of apartheid." Significantly, not one of the 17 outlawed organizations has ever been charged with violence. In fact, the government's order is aimed precisely at ending the huge nonviolent resistance to apartheid — the strikes, boycotts and demonstrations that have taken place despite government assumption of sweeping emergency powers that give it carte blanche to act against its opponents.

But even this brutality has not succeeded in crushing the popular resistance, and the government is now moving to outlaw virtually all anti-apartheid organizations. Apparently they believe that when these organizations are banned, the resistance will collapse. In fact, we can be sure that

the courageous people of South Africa will reorganize themselves, that the struggle will continue, much as it did in 1960 and 1977, and that there will be more deaths and more torture. The latest action of the South African government is a test of conscience for the U.S. government and the American people. Unless the United States takes the most effective action in its power, the imposition of comprehensive economic and diplomatic sanctions, it will have failed that test.

Unfortunately, there is little likelihood that President Reagan will take the lead in calling for sanctions. Only a congressional override prevented him from blocking the very limited

Behind a Curtain, the Stranglehold Tightens

IT has been so quiet, the youthful activist told me, "one could imagine that South Africa is peaceful. The state of emergency, now in its third year, has taken protest action off the front pages and created the false impression of peace. Police still harass and imprison innocent people; some have been tortured or killed. Detentions without trial continue. Some advocates of non-violent change are kept in cells at police stations and in small farm pris-

ons under inhuman conditions for weeks before being transferred to a maximum security prison. We South Africans who have spent time behind those bars know that we did not sleep in beds, and we had no choice but to eat the atrocious food. We know that the entire experience is designed to dehumanize the inmate and to break the resistance movement. The stranglehold of the security forces is tightening. All movements and organizational activity are closely monitored. The security forces have taken to doing door-to-door visits, questioning residents about their neighbors and their daily activity.

A pervasive propaganda campaign seeks to persuade the public that such vicious repression is in the interests of law and order. But the international community should not be deluded into accepting the South African regime as a bulwark against communism or a preserver of Western values. Its brutalization of opponents nationally and in southern Africa must be condemned. But words have become inadequate. Concerted action in support of internal resistance is demanded. Our vision of a democratic, non-racial, unitary South Africa motivates us. The workers' solidarity is evident in the unabated growth of the labor unions. In religious circles, the inherent immorality and injustice of apartheid remain under intensive attack.

Every time young people go to jail on the sinister charge of public violence, more families are mobilized to continue the struggle toward a society in which youths can enjoy security and protection. It is in such a spirit that the South African struggle continues. — Lionel R. Low, a professor of social work at the University of Cape Town and a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

Pyongyang Hasn't Got The Message

By Richard L. Walker

COLUMBIA, South Carolina — Two years ago at a mass rally in his honor in Pyongyang, North Korea, Fidel Castro applauded vigorously as the "beloved and respected leader" Kim Il Sung warned that "the Korean people will not stand idly by and permit the holding of the 23rd Olympiad in Seoul." The extremes in which the North Koreans have been willing to go were revealed at sessions of the United Nations Security Council on Feb. 16 and 17. The Japanese ambassador to the United Nations, Hideo Kagami, backed up the case presented by the South Korean foreign minister. Choi Kwang Soo, then the blowing up of Korean Air Flight 858, which killed 115 people off the coast of Burma on Nov. 29, was a clear act of state terrorism.

Its use of terror as an inexpensive weapons system must be ended.

It is disturbing that there has not been more attention to the threat to world order posed by the weird and violent regime in North Korea. The UN Security Council deliberations were not even reported by major U.S. dailies. The newly elected president of South Korea, Roh Tae Woo, was on target in a recent interview with Japanese NHK Television when he called on the world to put pressure on North Korea in order to discourage further acts of terrorism. The United States has urged China and the Soviet Union to try to restrain Pyongyang. As U.S. ambassador in Seoul, I lived through the horror of North Korea's brutal bombing of the Korean Shrine in Rangoon, Burma, on Oct. 9, 1983. Of the 17 Koreans killed, 12 were personal friends of mine. It was surprising to me that little follow-up or consistent pressure against Pyongyang resulted. The world, it seemed, too quickly forgot about that tragic event.

The parallels between Rangoon 1983 and the Korean Air bombing of 1987 confirm the commitment by the North Korean leader and his son, Kim Jong Il, to terror as an inexpensive and acceptable weapons system. These parallels include: Agents were given long and expensive training, including extensive travel and practice over years. Preparations for both attacks were detailed and equipment sophisticated. Japan was used and exploited as a stopping place to obtain fraudulent documents and for special supplies. The agents, if caught, were expected to kill themselves so the cover story of blaming the South Korean government could be maintained. In both cases, one of the agents lived to reveal the full extent of the complexity of the North Korean leadership.

Those involved revealed the almost religious fervor surrounding the personality cults of the Kim's. In case the Koreans were blown, the North had its reaction ready: to blame the South and the United States. The language from Pyongyang was identical in both cases: The revelation of North Korean guilt was described as "a grave provocation to impair the external dignity of our republic and aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula to an extreme level, and is a barbarous act that challenges the conscience and civilization of mankind." Small wonder, even some leading non-aligned nations at the Security Council sessions in February found the North Koreans "bizarre."

In both cases, the act of violence was preceded by a seemingly fresh and flexible approach to North-South tensions by the North. It is notable that in the past 15 years, North Korean diplomats have been expelled from countries in Scandinavia, Africa and Latin America, even from the Soviet Union — for activities including smuggling, black-marketeering and drug dealing. The media around the world should join with leading statesmen across the spectrum to insist that North Korea abandon policies of terrorism and support for terrorists. It is especially important that Moscow and Beijing carry a forceful message to Pyongyang on that score, since they both are now committed to making the Seoul Olympics a peaceful and successful festival. — The writer, U.S. ambassador to South Korea from 1981 to 1986, is a professor at the University of South Carolina. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

No, Debt Forgiveness Is Not a Mirage

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Debt accumulation in the Third World is often overlooked as one of the principal causes of the U.S. trade deficit. Politicians such as Richard Gephardt and Jesse Jackson, scouring for votes rather than economic results, assign the blame to the U.S. But thanks to the tireless efforts of specialists, including those at the Overseas Development Council in Washington, people are coming to understand that the debt problem, especially in Latin America, has devastated U.S. export markets and cost jobs in the United States. Money that used to be spent by Latin American countries to buy U.S. goods must instead be used to pay interest on debt. The U.S. policy on Third World debt thus favors the banking system at the expense of industry and labor.

Support has been widening for a form of debt relief in which Third World loans would be wiped out or sharply reduced. That realistic policy has been opposed by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James Baker. Debt forgiveness "is a mirage," he said recently, urging that countries and banks stick with his plan calling for additional bank lending and more traditional adjustments on a case by case basis. But there is evidence that pouring new bank loans into the Third World is not the answer. A study by Alfred Watkins for a Hoover Institution conference shows that as each Latin American country's debt goes up, the value of its loans in the secondary market goes down. "In other words," Mr. Watkins said, "new loans do not really protect the value of each bank's portfolio." Last week, support for Mr. Baker

eroded further. At a meeting of the Overseas Development Council, James Robinson, chairman of American Express, unveiled an elaborate proposal for writing off 40 percent of \$250 billion worth of Third World debt through creation of an agency linked to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Mr. Robinson's agency would be funded by the rich nations. It would pass on much of the benefit of the \$100 billion write-off to debtor

countries that would work with the agency, the bank and the IMF in reshaping their economies. At the same meeting, the IMF managing director, Michel Camdessus, cautiously ventured onto the same ground. He suggested that bankers and creditors find ways of sharing "in a mutually agreed fashion the existing discount on debt." Mr. Camdessus is trying to exert the leadership necessary in a situation where, as he says, the risks "need no elaboration." Until he arrived just over a year ago the IMF was content to assume that with adequate growth among richer nations the debt problem essentially would be manageable.

There is less of that thinking now. But as Mr. Robinson said in proposing his plan, he "did not reinvent the wheel." In 1986, Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, offered the first major challenge to the Baker plan with a proposal for writing off 3 percent of the debt principal and reducing interest rates by 3 percent for three years. Mr. Bradley was building on the work of Peter Kenen of Princeton, and others. Senator Paul Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland, and Representative John LaFalce, Democrat of New York, have incorporated in the congressional trade bill proposals for a "facility" that, as in Mr. Robinson's plan, would buy debt at a discount and reissue sounder obligations. Other ideas for debt-financing "facilities" are about to surface. A plan involving a World Bank guarantee of some interest and principal, generated by the corporate lawyer Lloyd Cutler and a former World Bank general counsel, Lester Nurick, will soon be published by the Brookings Institution. The banks will take some losses under any of these plans. But as Mr. Robinson said, "muddling through" with the Baker plan "may simply allow conditions to grow worse and the problem to get larger." And as Mr. Camdessus said, only "innovative approaches" are coupled with a pro-growth and anti-protectionist stance among the rich nations can the world be wrenched out of its economic morass. The importance of Mr. Robinson's proposal is less the implicit promise he secured from Japan for major participation than the demonstration that there is no solid opposition in the business community to innovative thinking on the debt issue. Along with Mr. Camdessus's courageous gesture, Mr. Robinson's stand could generate wider support for an idea whose time has come. — The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: A Duty to Art
PARIS — A thrill of joy went through the Paris studios [on March 3] when it became known that M. Turquet, Under-Secretary of State for Fine Arts, had received a telegram from an American Congressman announcing that the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress had determined to abolish the oppressive duties now levied on foreign works of art. The enthusiasm of the artists was slightly damped soon after, however, on their ascertaining that so far they had nothing to rejoice over but good intentions. The American artists in Europe would be as delighted as the foreigners if Congress were really to do away with the duty.

1913: U.S.-Mexico Clash
NEW YORK — According to a despatch from El Paso, Texas, a party of Mexican Federal soldiers on Mexican soil recently opened fire across the frontier on four American officers,

1938: California Floods

LOS ANGELES — Torrential floods brought on by a four-day rain sweep through Los Angeles Valley [on March 3], causing 124 deaths, driving 10,000 from their homes and damaging \$25 million worth of property. For the last 12 hours, the region within 75 miles of Los Angeles has been isolated from the rest of the world, with roads and railways impassable, landing fields flooded and telephone and telegraph lines broken. Some of the greatest damage was done to the motion-picture studios and homes of the stars in Hollywood, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, Long Beach, Culver City, Venice and Malibu Beach.

OPINION

Reagan's Fondness for Fantasy: It Matters

By Anthony Lewis

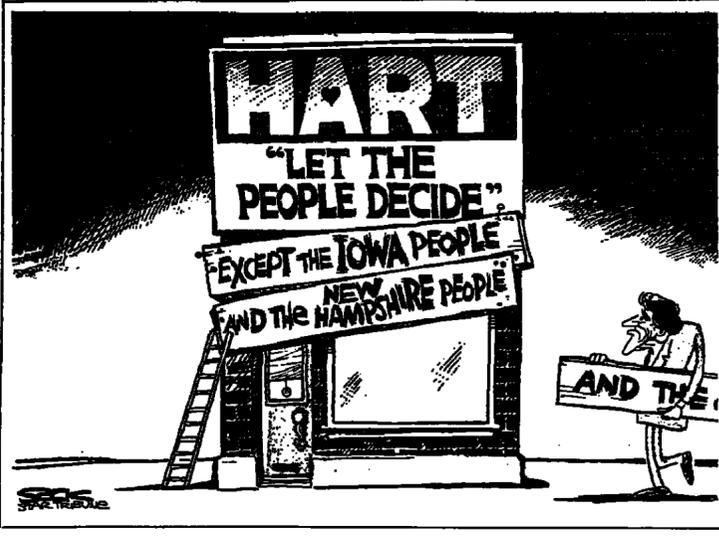
OSTON — President Ronald Reagan's relationship to reality has always been tenuous. Everyone knows his habit of inventing facts and uttering lies as if they had really happened.

What an extraordinary country America is. Could any other nation have weathered such leadership for so long?

ostorous to the dangerous. He embraced his own officials. He reaction brought home how leadership in the United States and the world is adjusted to the condition of the identity. They essentially struggled.

tration did not deal with the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime at all. The talks and deals were with "people not in the government of Iran," the president said, but with "private individuals."

to the idea of selling arms to Iran? Finally, the president was asked whether the latest American hostage in Lebanon, Marine Lieutenant Colonel William Higgins, should have gone there. He said he had confidence "that someone would have a hard time getting secrets that could harm this country from a person of that kind."



Greens Party Gets His Vote

By Joe Murray

LUFKIN, Texas — A fellow called L the other night to ask how to cook collard greens. It seems his wife, who is a health nut but in a nice way, had read that greens were good for you.

MEANWHILE

the answer to all of mankind's problems. Before you laugh, ask yourself two questions: (1) Is the world a better or worse place today than it was when you were growing up? (2) Do people eat more or less greens now than they did then?

I am told that they consider it beneath their dignity, that they think turnips are best left for the livestock. Where they got the idea they could get uppity is beyond me. Tennessee is a whole lot closer to east Texas than it is to Boston.

Defending Europe: Victory Could Be a Costly Option

Regarding "Discriminate Deterrence Won't Leave Europe Dangling" (Feb. 24): In their defense of the "Discriminate Deterrence" report, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Henry Kissinger, Fred Ikle and Albert Wohlstetter offer a number of unfounded assertions. None, however, is more incredible than the statement that the French and British now have options to move toward "an effective nuclear force capable of discriminate use in defeating an invasion into allied territory."

while the United States, despite the weak dollar, stays on top. The government could make the yen stronger domestically through true liberalization of trade. Then, except for real estate, these crazy prices would start tumbling down.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

while the United States, despite the weak dollar, stays on top.

The government could make the yen stronger domestically through true liberalization of trade. Then, except for real estate, these crazy prices would start tumbling down.

HYOGO FUKAZAWA, Reichenfels, Austria.

Give Gephardt Credit

Robert J. Samuelson's "Trade Machismo: Good Politics but Bad Economics" (Opinion, Feb. 18) is simplistic in implying that the gigantic U.S. trade deficits of the last seven years are not much cause for alarm. He seems unaware that for the last 15 years a ruthless economic war for markets, jobs, wealth and power has been raging throughout the industrialized world.

GEORGE C. PAIN, Paris.

Still Filling In the Blanks

In "Modern Adventurers Seeking New Exploits" (Sports, Feb. 20), David Falkner argues that the only adventures left are new exploits over known terrain.

French Role in 'Enigma' In your review of the book "C: The Secret Life of Sir Stewart Graham Menzies, Spymaster to Winston Churchill" (Feb. 13), the statement is made that "the 'Ultra' intelligence gained from breaking enemy codes and ciphers, especially the German 'Enigma' machine cipher, was the best in British history."

It was the French intelligence service that made all this possible. One of their spies obtained the plans of the "Enigma" machine, and Colonel Paul Paillole, with other French officers, worked with the Polish cryptological service to build a replica of the machine, which was turned over to Britain in 1940.

He is wrong. One glance at the latest aviation and military charts of the tropical belt show vast, albeit shrinking, areas of South America, Africa, Sumatra, Borneo and New Guinea as blanks, with such occasional quaint terms as "generally forest covered" and "relief data incomplete," the modern equivalent of medieval cartographers' "Here be dragons."

Satellites spy out the top surface and even the magnetic substrata of the globe, but between the mineral resources and the high forest canopy lies a world that remains almost completely unexplored. Daily, it breathes life into the atmo-

sphere, and it harbors uncatalogued varieties of creatures and peoples who have yet to experience their first contact not only with the 20th century but in some cases with their closest neighbors.

Only when you enter that world on foot, uncluttered by technology and preconceptions, do you discover how enormous the planet still is, and that the scope for adventure is almost as great today as it was when Stanley met Livingstone.

LORNE BLAIR, London.

French Role in 'Enigma'

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ROBERT L. WHITBREAD, Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Maisons-Laffitte, France.

Where the Yen Is Weak

Regarding "Japan's U.S. Trade Surplus Falls by Less Than Expected" (Feb. 16):

On paper, everything looks impressive. Japanese imports climbed 33.9 percent in January compared with the year earlier. The country is enjoying the lowest inflation rate in years, and its investment abroad is growing steadily, stimulated by the strong yen.

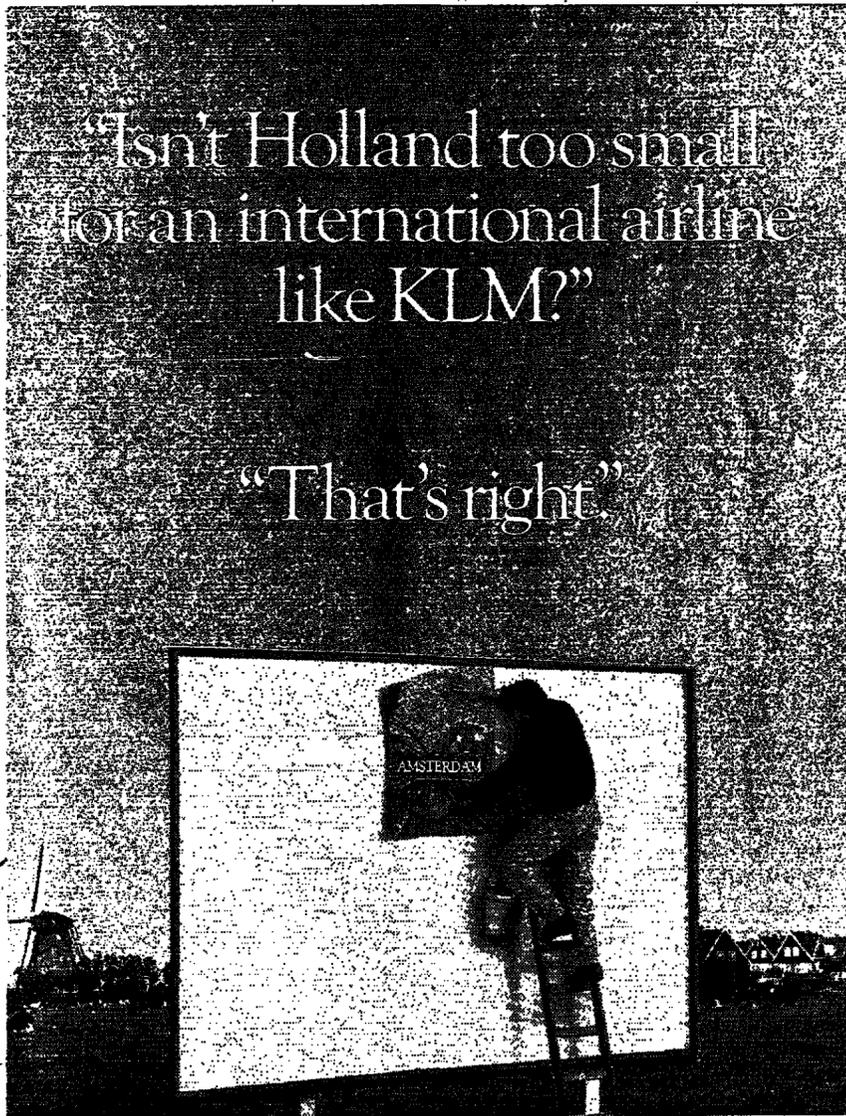
But flip the coin. These factors spell nothing but frustration for the average Japanese consumer. A wrinkled California navel orange, displayed in a Tokyo fruit shop, was tagged at 1,000 yen (\$7.60). The department stores are an-

other place to look but not to buy. Internationally known brands are marked up 200 to 450 percent. It would be cheaper to fly to Hong Kong to shop. Staple foods are priced exorbitantly higher than in the United States and Europe. Logically, imported consumer products should be cheaper, or at least reasonable, as the buying yen is so strong. Strangely, it suddenly loses its value once in the home market.

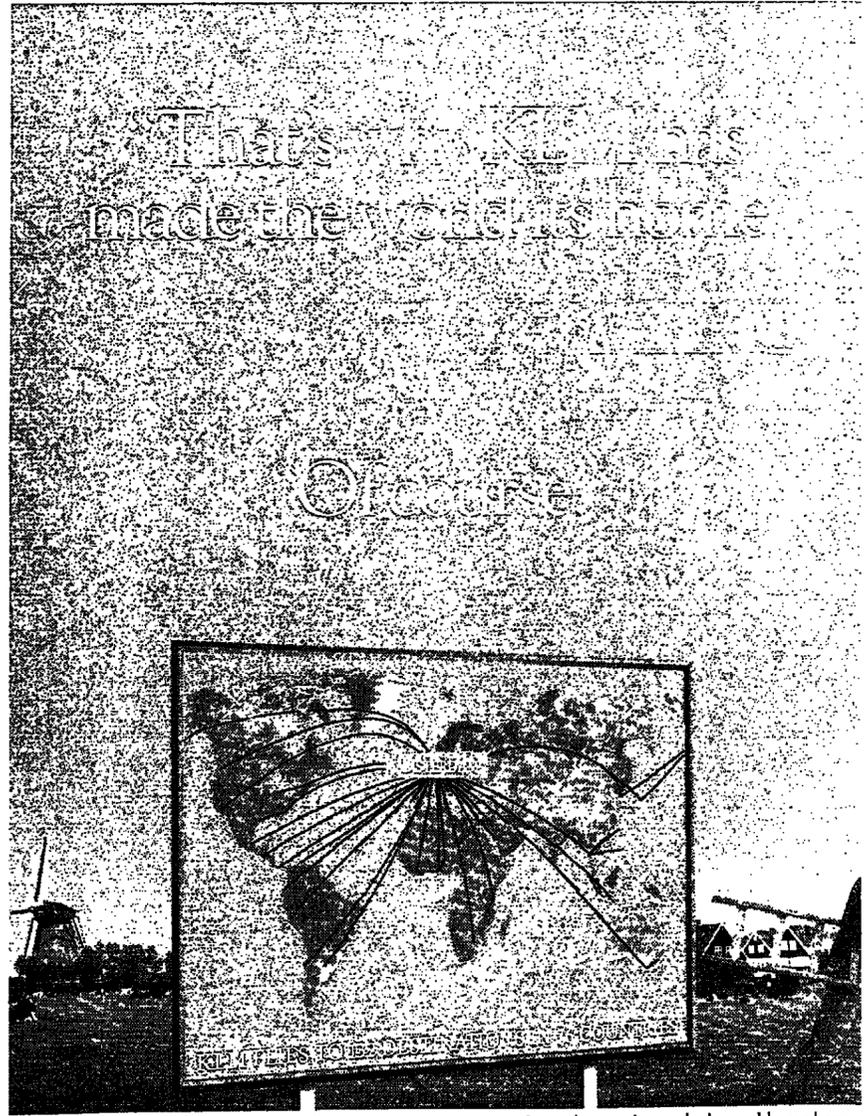
Why? Because Japanese economists and government officials have not tackled the yen's eroding purchasing power at home. Based on purchasing power as a criterion, some economic institutes rank Japan 8th to 10th on world lists.

EUGENE J. CARROLL JR., Deputy Director, Center for Defense Information, Washington.

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### 3 Missiles Fired Into Baghdad And Iraqi Attacks Kill 13 in Iran

Compiled by the Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Three Iranian missiles smashed into heavily populated areas of Baghdad on Thursday in a fourth successive day of rocket attacks on cities in the Iran-Iraq war.

An Iraqi military spokesman vowed retaliation, saying the Iranians would receive "continued and more deadly blows from our heroic missile force and air force."

Witnesses said they saw dozens of ambulances racing toward the area where the second missile had struck at 1:30 P.M. Another rocket hit the city of four million in the early morning.

After the first missile struck, Iraq fired three rockets at Tehran and the holy city of Qum, southwest of the Iranian capital.

Iraq has reported launching 25 missiles against Tehran and three against Qum since Monday, while Iran says it has fired 11 rockets into Baghdad.

The official Iraqi News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, said that Iraqi planes had bombed Dizful in western Iran and the southern city of Shiraz. Tehran radio, also monitored in Cyprus, said that the bombs had hit residential areas, killing 13 civilians and wounding 40.

In Moscow, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the chief Foreign Ministry spokesman, denied assertions by Iran that the Soviet Union had supplied Iraq with missiles to attack Iranian cities.

"The Soviet Union has not given either side, Baghdad or Tehran, weaponry for such attacks or sanctioned them in any way," Mr. Gerasimov said. "In contacts with them, we have urged both sides to show restraint and seek to solve their disputes not on the battlefield but at the negotiating table."

Iraq has said that the missiles are of its own manufacture.

Meanwhile, in Rome, the Iranian ambassador to the Vatican urged Pope John Paul II on Thursday to condemn Iraqi missile attacks on Iranian cities.

In a letter that was released to the press, Salman Ghaffari called on the pope to "express his condemnation for these inhuman actions, which are inspired by the devil and carried out by the allies of disbelief and atheism."

Mr. Ghaffari said that Iraq was using long-range Soviet missiles in the attacks.

"Innocent people have been killed, hospitals have been destroyed and pregnant women and newly born children have died under the rubble of clinics," he said.

The letter accused the United Nations of being under the influence of "world spectacles" and said that the attacks proved the weakness of the organization.



President Hussain Mohammed Ershad of Bangladesh voting Thursday in Dhaka in parliamentary and municipal elections, which were boycotted by the opposition. Demonstrators protesting the vote were dispersed by the police in the capital, and violence also was reported in several other cities.

### Fatal Violence Mars Voting in Bangladesh

Compiled by the Staff From Dispatches

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Rival political groups fought with guns, knives and bombs, killing 13 persons and injuring scores during parliamentary and municipal elections in Bangladesh on Thursday, police sources said.

Home Minister Abdul Matin said five persons had died.

Bands of up to several hundred people fought running battles in several cities, while opponents of President Hussain Mohammed Ershad tried to enforce a general strike to disrupt the elections.

The 21-party opposition alliance boycotted the vote said the election was a farce and urged voters not to participate.

Police sources said eight persons were killed in Dhaka, one in Manikganj, near the capital, two in the northern town of Jamalpur and two in the southern port of Chittagong.

Ballot rigging, violence or an absence of election officials had forced the suspension of voting in 170 centers, Mr. Matin said, adding that elections would be rescheduled in those areas.

Lieutenant General Ershad had ordered the deployment of 9,000 troops to ensure law and order for the election, but Mr. Matin said no troops had been sent.

On Wednesday, political analysts said the violence and the fear that it would spread, together with the opposition boycott, cast doubt on the significance of the election.

The Jatiya Party of General Ershad was widely expected to win. The opposition parties have been campaigning since November for the resignation of General Ershad. More than 250 people have died in the related violence.

Conservative Party tripled its plurality over 1987, when they captured the seat from the National Party. Rosier de Ville defeated the Nationalist candidate, Henrie Erasmus, 9,078 to 6,224, to regain the seat he was forced to abandon because of a technicality after the election in May.

In Schweizer-Reneke, where the Conservatives squeaked by last year with a majority of only 151 votes, Piet Mulder defeated the National Party candidate, Willie Lemmer, 6,400 to 5,606.

The plurality gains were made despite a move by the government to effectively ban the leading anti-apartheid groups, thereby demonstrating that it has not gone soft on law and order.

In both by-elections, the Conservative Party was determined to show that its rise last year to become the official opposition in Parliament has not peaked, and that it is capable of winning throughout the Transvaal Province. The Conservatives held four of the eight seats in the western Transvaal.

The National Party wanted desperately to blunt the growing Conservative swing and show that it could carry out limited apartheid reform and still win rural votes.

The by-elections also illustrated the extent to which white politics has become a struggle on the right, particularly in nonurban areas. The liberal Progressive Federal Party did not even field candidates.

By-elections normally show a swing against an incumbent government, since voters realize that they are not determining who will govern in Pretoria, but merely are sending an ideological message. But the size of the pluralities in Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke, compared to those of last year, suggest that the message is strong.

### Rightist Gains May Alter Pretoria's Tone

By William Claiborne

JOHANNESBURG — Commanding victories by the extreme right Conservative Party in parliamentary by-elections in two Transvaal Province districts may have set the tone for rural politics in South Africa for years to come and could affect the pace of the government's political and economic revisions.

The by-elections on Wednesday in Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke, deep in the conservative heartland south of Johannesburg, themselves had no effect on the political balance of power in South Africa.

Both seats already were held by the Conservative Party, which has 22 seats in the whites-only chamber of Parliament, against 133 for the ruling National Party.

But the margin of victory in the contests is likely to send a signal to President Pieter W. Botha that his party is in trouble in the rural regions and that a white backlash over proposed reforms and relaxation of apartheid could be decisive in future elections.

Some political analysts think that the strong Conservative Party showing will compel Mr. Botha to seek a postponement of the general parliamentary elections, which are for whites only, scheduled for next year. This would give him time to sell his reform program and make it more palatable to conservative whites.

Calling the by-election losses "temporary disappointments," Mr. Botha said Thursday that security would be a high priority, but that economic, social and constitutional changes would continue.

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showing will compel Mr. Botha to seek a postponement of the general parliamentary elections, which are for whites only, scheduled for next year. This would give him time to sell his reform program and make it more palatable to conservative whites.

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### German Hostage Released

#### Syrians Assume Custody of Schray

Reuters

BEIRUT — Syrian troops escorted a West German hostage, Ralph Schray, to Damascus on Thursday after he was freed by kidnapers who are pressing the Bonn government to release two imprisoned Lebanese Shiite Moslems.

Syrian sources said that Mr. Schray, 30, whose mother is Lebanese and father West German, was released in Moslem West Beirut at dawn into the custody of Syrian military officers.

Foreign Minister Farouk al-Shara of Syria told Bonn that Mr. Schray was in good health and would be handed over to the West German Embassy in Damascus, officials in the Syrian capital said.

The Freedom Strugglers group said Wednesday that it would free Mr. Schray, who was seized by Moslem guerrillas in Beirut on Jan. 27 after personal efforts by President Hafez al-Assad of Syria led to "commitments and guarantees."

The group, which wants Bonn to release Mohammed Ali Hamadeh and his brother Abbas Ali, still holds a West German hostage, Rudolf Cordes, who was kidnapped in January last year.

Mr. Schray's relatives in Beirut said the Syrians had told them Mr. Schray had been freed, but they had not seen him.

Moslem sources said the abduction was part of a third brother, Abdel Hadi, a senior military official of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God.

They said Mr. Schray, an engineer, had been held in Abdel Hadi Hamadeh's home village of Sawaneh in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Schray's abduction, a few blocks from a Syrian checkpoint in West Beirut, angered Damascus, which sent more than 7,000 troops into the Moslem sector of the Lebanese capital last year to try to restore order.

"Schray was released after very heavy pressure from Iran and Syria," a Moslem security source said. Mohammed Ali Hamadeh is being held in West Germany in connection with the hijacking of a TWA airliner to Beirut in 1985 and the murder of a U.S. Navy diver who was aboard. He has yet to stand trial.

Abbas Ali Hamadeh is on trial for the kidnappings in January last year of Mr. Cordes and Alfred Schmidt that were intended to keep Bonn from extraditing his brother to the United States. Mr. Schmidt was freed in September.

"Although the Hamadeh brothers are still in Germany, the release is gesture No. 2 after several elements together led to this peaceful end," the Freedom Strugglers said in a statement Wednesday.

It called on Bonn to "respect what has been agreed and benefit from this chance for a solution without procrastination."

At least 25 foreigners are missing, believed kidnapped in Lebanon. Two Scandinavian UN workers were released Tuesday after 26 days in captivity.



Rana Mouna, wife of Ralph Schray, who had been held hostage, leaving Beirut for Damascus after news of her husband's release.

### Japanese Are Nibbling At N.Y. Condo Market

By Mark McCain

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Faced with sluggish local demand for condominium apartments, New York City developers are turning to Japan to try to find investors interested in owning a few square meters of New York living space.

Major developers like William Zeckendorf Jr. and Donald J. Trump have begun marketing campaigns to give Manhattan apartments the same allure among Japan's individual investors that Manhattan office towers already hold for the country's companies.

Even though the risks are substantial for Japanese buyers, who usually hire a management company to rent their apartments, there are early signs of success. Among the latest crop of Manhattan condominium towers, a few are selling about 20 percent of their apartments to Japanese. But the Japanese still are a ripple rather than a wave in the New York condo market.

"The last time I was back in Tokyo, it was like New York apartments had become a household commodity," said Yasuo Kawakami, who moved to Manhattan two years ago to work for Jones Lang Wootton, a real-estate company. "They were being advertised everywhere: on TV, in newspapers, in magazines."

One of Mr. Kawakami's friends in Japan recently invested most of her savings in a Manhattan condominium. "She couldn't afford anything in Tokyo, and she thought that putting money into securities would be risky at this point," he said. "But why she thought an apartment in New York would be safe, I don't know."

"The Japanese view New York City real estate as grossly underpriced," said Arthur Zeckendorf, who has appeared on Tokyo television to promote his family's buildings, "but they are very name-conscious."

"About one-third of our sales so far have been to foreigners, more than half of them Japanese," said James C. Stewart, the marketing agent for CitySpire, a condominium tower nearing completion near Carnegie Hall. "Even so, we feel we've only touched the tip of the iceberg."

At first glance, Manhattan strikes many Japanese as a bargain basement of the world's financial capitals. Apartments in fashionable parts of Tokyo sell for two or three times more than their equals in Manhattan. But on second glance, Japanese begin to discover dangers they are not accustomed to.

"Over the last 40 years in Japan we have never had the experience of losing money on real estate," explained Sachiko Kashiwaya, an investment banker in Tokyo. "We see it as very low risk, high return. But there are risks in New York, especially with the current oversupply of condos."

Japanese institutions have long been involved in the United States stock and bond markets. With the fall of the dollar against the yen, American investments have become even more attractive to the Japanese.

While institutional investors from Japan have acquired a reputation for exhaustive researching in Manhattan before signing multi-million-dollar deals, condominium buyers appear more willing to buy sight unseen.

American investors cooled on the Manhattan condominium market last year after unfavorable changes in tax treatment and a glut of new projects soured the economics. But in Japan too much money is chasing too few properties.

Japanese investors are willing to accept lower rates of return than their American counterparts. And usually they pay all cash for the condominiums, because they can borrow the money in Japan at cheaper rates.

### Sarney's Bid for a 5-Year Term Polarizes Brazil

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — In a last-ditch effort to prolong his term in office, President Jose Sarney has mounted a series of fierce attacks on a Constitutional Assembly that is preparing to call Brazil's first direct presidential elections in almost three decades.

The resulting confrontation between the president and the assembly has plunged Brazil into its most serious political crisis since civilian rule returned here three years ago. It also has raised fears that the country's transition to full democracy might be interrupted.

With his popularity at a low, Mr. Sarney has charged that "an aggressive minority of radical opportunists" in the 599-member assembly are trying to "put a torch to Brazil" by criticizing the government and seeking early elections.

Playing on fears that the next president may lean to the left, Mr. Sarney has persuaded the military and some ultraconservatives to endorse his attacks on the assembly and to back his campaign to serve a five-year term, until March 1990.

"From Brazil's point of view, I think elections in 1988 would be most detrimental," the army minister, General Leonidas Pires Gonçalves, said last week. "Above all, this country needs stability."

However, the president's offensive appears to have backfired. Not only is polarizing opinion but also by fueling political and public support for holding the elections as soon as work on the new constitution is completed.

"Sarney is involved in a disastrous, desperate and irresponsible maneuver to intimidate the Constitutional Assembly into giving him five years," Ricardo Noblat, a columnist, wrote Monday in the conservative daily Jornal do Brasil. "In recent weeks, his behavior has begun to threaten the transition."

Angered by the president's attacks, the assembly, after wavering between giving him a four- and a five-year term, is now leaning toward the shorter period, with elections in November and a new president taking office in March 1989.

Public opinion surveys also show overwhelming support for elections this year, and most Brazilian newspapers have criticized Mr. Sarney's bid to extend his term.

Mr. Neves, who won the presidency in an indirect election, formally received a six-year term, but promised after his election to promote a revision of the constitution, and had been expected to call direct elections within four years.

At first, Mr. Sarney endorsed Mr. Neves' plan for a four-year term. But when an economic boom brought him a surge of popularity in 1986, he began favoring the six-year term contemplated in the 1969 constitution. Finally, a year ago, he announced he would serve a five-year term.

The assembly, elected in November 1986, said that it enjoyed sovereign powers, and that it alone would decide how long Mr. Sarney would remain in office.

Mr. Sarney's campaign to remain in office has set the stage for a confrontation between the assembly and the armed forces.

"People talk about a political setback to disguise in an euphemism their dark reference to a coup d'etat," said Jarbas Passarinho, a minister during the former military government. "Only those who deny the obvious cannot see the enormous danger that threatens Brazil's social fabric."

### EUROPEAN TOPICS

#### EC and Morocco Set Accord on Fishing

The European Community has approved a fishing agreement with Morocco that will allow Spanish and Portuguese fishing boats back into Moroccan waters after two months of uncertainty.

Under the four-year accord, EC boats may catch up to 95,000 tons of fish a year in Moroccan waters. In return, Morocco is to receive 70 million European currency units (\$84 million) a year from the community, plus license fees from fishing boats.

The North African nation will be allowed to increase from 14,000 to 17,500 tons the amount of sardines it can export duty-free to EC countries.

Many Spanish and Portuguese fishermen depend on catches in Moroccan waters that had been barred from fishing there since Jan. 1 when bilateral agreements that Spain and Portugal had with Morocco expired. An EC working group is to study how to divide the fishing rights between the two Iberian countries and fishermen from other EC nations, including France, Greece and Italy, who hope to fish the waters.

#### Sweden Celebrates New Image in 1988

Sweden is planning a major public relations campaign this year to enhance its image abroad, especially in the United States. 1988 marks the 350th anniversary of the first Swedish settlement in Delaware, and President Ronald Reagan has proclaimed it the "Year of New Sweden."

The New Sweden campaign comprises 400 social, cultural and educational events in 90 U.S. cities, including a 17-day visit in April by King Carl XVI Gustav and Queen Silvia.

In Sweden, the inaugural event — a folkloric evening with Swedish artists performing for the royal couple — is scheduled for March 29 in Stockholm. On that

day in 1638 the first ship carrying Swedish emigrants to the New World left the country. Most came from southern Sweden, where many towns are preparing memorial "Emigration Days."

The campaign aims, in part, to honor U.S. citizens of Swedish origin, according to a spokeswoman of the Swedish Foreign Ministry. Also, it is intended to show that Sweden is a developed cultural and technological society, and, last but not least, to put Sweden on the map. "Americans often confuse Sweden with Switzerland," the spokeswoman said.

#### Around Europe

Bulgaria has held local elections allowing nonparty candidates for the first time since the Communists came to power at the end of World War II. On Sunday, candidates who were not appointed by the Communist Party but by public organizations and workers groups won 25 percent of the vote, according to a government statement. Nominations of the Communist Party and the Agrarian Union, which are part of the ruling Fatherland Front, received 74 percent of the vote. Election turnout was 99 percent, the statement said. An electoral law allowing for an unlimited number of candidates was adopted in December.

Seventy-nine percent of West Germans favor abolishing their country's nuclear power plants, according to a poll published recently by the weekly Der Spiegel. Of these, 16 percent said the plants should be shut down immediately, 63 percent said they should be closed after a transition period, 9 percent said the existing plants should remain operative but opposed the construction of new plants and 11 percent said the construction of new nuclear power plants should continue.

The magazine did not say how many people were interviewed.

The first women-only police unit in Spain has been created in Barcelona to assist women who have been raped, beaten or otherwise abused but who might not want to report it to a man. The five-member plainclothes detachment is a pilot project for similar units in other Spanish cities.



IN THE NAME OF BEAUJOLAIS — Stephen Stern, a lawyer for French producers and merchants of Beaujolais wine, with bottles of Australian wine bearing the same name in Melbourne. The French, who contend that the name applies only to wine from the Beaujolais region of central France, are demanding that the Australian producers stop using it.

More than 16,500 crimes against women were reported in Spain last year, according to Carlota Bustelo, head of the country's Women's Institute. The number represents only "the tip of the iceberg," she said.

More than 10,000 people died last year in the Soviet Union after drinking poisonous moonshine made of medicines, household cleaners and perfume, according to the Soviet news agency Tass. Quoting Interior Ministry officials, Tass said more than 500,000 bootleggers were arrested and almost a million gallons (3.8 million liters) of illegal home brew were confiscated. But the anti-

alcohol campaign started in 1985 by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, reduced the number of deaths related to drunken driving by 14 percent last year, Tass said.

Sytske Looijen

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THE NATO SUMMIT: Alliance Leaders Leave Brussels Deeply Divided Over the Future of Nuclear Weapons in Europe

Tass Assails Call for Arms Cut  
Soviet Agency Says NATO Demand Is 'Unconstructive'

MOSCOW — The official Soviet news agency Tass denounced on Thursday a NATO demand for deep cuts in East Bloc conventional forces as unproductive and said the Western alliance was divided over its nuclear weapons policy.

The Tass report was the first Soviet reaction to a policy statement approved Wednesday by the 16 North Atlantic Treaty Organization leaders meeting in Brussels. The statement said Warsaw Pact forces cast a shadow over Europe. Tass said the NATO leaders had

failed to spell out whether they intended to cut "the types of armed forces and weapons in which they have an obvious advantage over the Warsaw Pact" while demanding "highly asymmetrical" reductions from the East bloc.

"They also reserve for themselves the right to continue taking measures so that the NATO armed forces be effective and advanced," the report said, adding that NATO had renewed its commitment to the strategy of nuclear deterrence.

"This toughness, insincerity and unconstructive stand of the authors of the NATO statement has caused a sharp controversy among the delegations," Tass said.

The NATO statement said the Warsaw Pact would have to make much deeper cuts than the Western alliance in troops and nonnuclear weapons deployed in Europe to stabilize the balance of forces.

Moscow acknowledges asymmetry in the NATO-Warsaw Pact conventional balance in Europe and has called for talks on the subject between the two blocs.

But the Soviet Union has accused the West of failing to respond to the offer of dialogue, and sharply opposes NATO's declared intention to retain nuclear weapons in tandem with conventional forces as military capabilities in Europe are reduced.

New Missiles for Old:  
A Matter of Semantics

BRUSSELS — It was all in a word at the NATO summit meeting: "modernization," meaning the replacement of old nuclear weapons with new ones.

Finding euphemisms for the word preoccupied Western leaders and diplomats, and their semantic maneuvers were symptomatic of the importance acquired by public relations at this summit meeting.

Lord Carrington, NATO secretary-general, was forthright in admitting that NATO had "dodged" the word because, he said, it acquired "unfortunate overtones in some countries," meaning West Germany.

"Wrongly so," he said, "because just in the way you maintain your car, we need to keep our deterrent in working order." But, he added, many people have come to think of "modernization" as introducing more terrible weapons or as putting back weapons to compensate for the missiles to be eliminated by the INF Treaty.

NATO's modernization plans, officials say, would entail putting a few longer-range, more accurate and less destructive missiles in place of many thousands of aging battlefield arms.

But needing "modernization" by another name, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain convinced the leaders to pledge to keep NATO nuclear and conventional weapons "up to date."

The West Germans promptly qualified that with "where necessary" a reservation dismissed by Mrs. Thatcher in her press conference: "Of course, you only modernize when it's necessary." Anyway, she continued, "I believe that modernize and update are the same word in German." She ignored sounds of protest from several German-speaking reporters in the audience.

SUMMIT: In Brussels, a Grappling With the Past

(Continued from Page 1)

abandon them to sweeten the superpower deal. Instincts of political preservation have made German politicians gun-shy about agreeing to the Lance modernization when the U.S. Congress has yet to fund a successor missile system.

Despite a doughty effort by Mrs. Thatcher to commit the alliance unequivocally to modernization, the other leaders, out of deference to Mr. Kohl's jitters, fudged and, in their communiqué, said that its nuclear weapons would be updated "when necessary." Mr. Kohl said Thursday that modernization would not have to be confronted until the 1990s, but his procrastination raised the troubling possibility that the alliance might never replace the Lance when it becomes obsolete after 1995.

The jarring initiatives of the Reagan presidency, most notably his encounter in Iceland with Mr. Gorbachev two years ago when the president nearly accepted the abolition of ballistic missiles, have propelled the West Europeans into bilateral defense arrangements.

In the past, U.S. administrations have looked suspiciously at such undertakings, fearing that a politically strong Europe might challenge Washington's priorities. But Thursday's communiqué welcomed "recent efforts to reinforce the European pillar of the alliance."

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France said Thursday that in the closed-door sessions Mr. Reagan himself had warmly endorsed the "European pillar" idea which, Mr. Chirac said, "for a long time had aroused reservations and even fears." In effect, Mr. Reagan was praising a development that his own policies had helped to set in motion.

Even when they did turn to the future agenda on arms control, the allies reacted with great caution and conservatism. A document to guide NATO in negotiations with the Warsaw Pact on conventional weapons made no mention of possible reductions by the West while demanding that "tens of thousands" of Communist tanks and artillery pieces would have to go.

The same caution informed the final communiqué's language on the Soviet Union. It tepidly welcomed "encouraging signs of change" but sharply attacked the "steady growth of Soviet military capabilities" and the continued Russian presence in Afghanistan.

In their departure rhetoric, Mr. Reagan and George P. Shultz — who called the NATO gathering "a wonderful experience" — were upbeat in a characteristically American manner. But the Brussels meeting, on balance, was more an exercise in consolidation than a blueprint for the future.

At a news conference Thursday, Mrs. Thatcher caught the dominant mood as she discussed the Soviet Union: "So long as we stay firm we have nothing to fear."

NATO: Nuclear Issues Unresolved

(Continued from Page 1)

West German leaders had agreed that the meeting would skirt the issue of the modernization of short-range nuclear weapons.

Although NATO agreed in 1983 that some of these short-range arms would need to be replaced as they became obsolete in the late 1980s, many West German politicians argue that this plan should be halted to encourage further concessions from the Soviet Union on disarmament.

At the summit meeting, Mrs. Thatcher went further than Mr. Reagan in insisting that NATO, even if it avoided calling explicitly for "modernization," pledge to keep its weapons "up to date" to maintain a credible deterrent.

After diplomats gave up hope of achieving a compromise, new wording was accepted by Britain and West Germany at the summit banquet late Wednesday night.

For the foreseeable future, the communiqué said, NATO must keep an "appropriate mix of adequate and effective nuclear and conventional forces which will continue to be kept up to date where necessary."

The qualifying phrase, "where necessary," was demanded by West Germany. A NATO official said, adding that it gives West Germany a perfect out from any automatic commitment to alliance thinking on new weapons.

endorsement at the summit meeting for including short-range nuclear weapons, several thousand of which are located in West Germany, in the NATO arms control agenda.

Other major NATO countries maintain that there should be no further arms control talks involving nuclear weapons in Europe until the Soviet Union has given up its superiority in conventional forces and chemical weapons in Europe.

But comments by Lord Carrington, the NATO secretary-general, indicated that most alliance leaders no longer ruled out starting new nuclear talks before other arms control negotiations were concluded.

France abstained from this view. Although President François Mitterrand said that the purpose of the NATO meeting was to discuss disarmament, the French government opposes any fresh steps toward eliminating nuclear weapons in Europe.

France, along with the United States and Britain, wanted Western leaders to explicitly reject the idea of a "denuclearized Europe," but West Germany succeeded in preventing NATO from adopting the French position.

Mrs. Thatcher said that despite the semantic compromises in the summit statement, NATO leaders all agreed basically on the need to develop new nuclear weapons to match Soviet arms.

Setback to Thatcher Is Seen

BRUSSELS — Anti-nuclear campaigners said on Thursday that the NATO summit meeting dealt a blow to hawks like Britain's Margaret Thatcher by softening the alliance's policy on modernizing nuclear weapons.

The activists, speaking after a three-day "alternative summit" running parallel to the NATO meeting, urged public opinion to maintain its pressure on Western governments.

"I think the final summit communiqué represents a much softer line than Mrs. Thatcher would have wanted," said Bruce Kent, chairman of Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

He said it was significant that the final text avoided the word "modernization," saying only that nuclear and conventional forces must be kept up to date where necessary.

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AFGHAN: Agreement Reached

(Continued from Page 1)

five million Afghan refugees to return," Mr. Noorani said. But he did not name any specific time limit as to when that government should be in office.

Mr. Wakil added: "We also believe that the process for creation of national unity, and to extend that to a national coalition government, would certainly take time, as the Geneva process has."

Asked who would guarantee the country's security in the absence of an interim coalition government, Mr. Wakil said that the present government in Kabul possesses the power to defend the integrity of our country.

Meanwhile, Mr. Noorani, the Pakistani official, said earlier that a broad-based "transitional government" should be formed "simultaneously with the withdrawal of Soviet troops," to facilitate the return home of Afghan refugees, three million of whom are in Pakistan.

Afghan rebel leaders recently announced the formation of a government containing no Communist members. They called on Pakistan not to sign any agreement unless their government was recognized.

The talks, now in their sixth year, involve representatives of the Soviet-backed Afghan government and the government of Pakistan, where major resistance groups fighting the Soviets have their headquarters.

The United States and the Soviet Union have been deeply involved in the process and have pledged to guarantee the agreement.

Because Pakistan does not recognize the Marxist Afghan government, the two sides do not negotiate directly. The delegations are in separate rooms, and Mr. Cordóvez shuttles back and forth across the hall between them.

Iran, where there are other resistance groups and more than a million additional Afghan refugees, has refused to take part in the talks, however indirect they may be. Nevertheless, Iran has been consulted regularly and has agreed to abide by any eventual agreement.

Since the talks began, in June 1982, agreement has been reached on general terms on three of the four elements that would constitute a settlement. These are:

• A document outlining relations between the two countries,

including a pledge of mutual non-interference.

• A detailed plan for the orderly return of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

• International guarantees to safeguard Afghanistan's independent, nonaligned political status.

These points were agreed in previous rounds, and only the problem of fixing a timetable for Soviet withdrawal remained to be settled.

But as the sides have come closer to agreement on the timetable, the formation of an interim government grouping the various warring Afghan factions has emerged as a major obstacle to a settlement.

There also remain differences over the matter of when Western military aid to the Afghan resistance should be terminated. Moscow contends that it should end when the agreement is signed.

On Monday, the U.S. Senate adopted, by a vote of 77 to 0, a nonbinding resolution urging the Reagan administration to continue military aid to the resistance until the Soviet withdrawal is complete.

(Reuters, AP, LAT, AFP)

DRUGS: Passport Seizures

(Continued from Page 1)

say-so of a customs officer at the border."

A spokesman for Mr. von Raab said the legal basis for such seizures is that the passports may be used as evidence of a crime. He added, however, that the passports would not be sent to the local police as evidence for prosecution, but to the State Department.

The spokesman said that because of backlogs in the legal system, local authorities at border stations decline to prosecute, creating a need for an additional way to deter the smugglers.

"We would like this to be a deterrent for those people coming in with small quantities of drugs for personal use," the spokesman added. "It takes valuable time from Customs inspectors who otherwise would be looking for larger amounts of drugs coming in. That's what we want to devote our time to."

U.S. Aspirin Makers Agree To Mute Heart-Benefit Ads

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The major American aspirin makers, yielding to pressure from federal regulators, have agreed to refrain from promoting the regular use of aspirin to prevent first heart attacks.

One month after a major study indicated that an aspirin every other day would reduce the risk of primary heart attacks, the Food and Drug Administration warned industry officials in a closed meeting that such advertisements could be injurious to public health and a violation of federal law.

"There is a tendency when a study comes out," said Dr. Frank E. Young, commissioner of the agency, "for people to try to change their behavior on a single study. That, he added, "is dangerous."

"In some segments of the population, a regimen of aspirin year in, year out, could be more risky than beneficial," said a statement issued

by the agency. "These might include men with uncontrolled or unsuspected high blood pressure or any tendency to bleed excessively, young men with no history or other risk factors for cardiovascular disease and premenopausal women."

[Dr. Young said Thursday that the Food and Drug Administration hoped to make a decision in a few months on whether aspirin makers could advertise claims that their products help reduce a first heart attack. The Associated Press reported.]

Several industry officials said that they had not yet promoted aspirin for use in reducing the risk of first heart attacks.

In January, the preliminary results of a major study published in the New England Journal of Medicine said that an aspirin every other day may be highly effective in preventing the onset of first heart attacks.

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# WEEKEND

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## CRITICS' CHOICE VIENNA

### Marking Anschluss Anniversary

With President Kurt Waldheim's future still in the balance and his past still a matter of controversy, the marking of the 50th anniversary of the Anschluss, Austria's annexation and dissolution by Hitler in March 1938, is a delicate matter. Events include an exhibition at the Rathaus called "Vienna 1938," a documentary show of "information instead of emotion," prepared by the Austrian Resistance Archive, and on March 12, the date of the German Army's entrance into Austria, at the Urania cinema the Austrian premiere of the Simon Wiesenthal Center's 1981 Oscar-winning documentary "Genocide," narrated by Elizabeth Taylor and Orson Welles and featuring Wiesenthal. At the Austrian Film Museum in the Albertina, "The Way to Auschwitz," a series of documentaries and newsreels ends March 14; at the Burgtheater there is a revival of Rolf Hochhuth's play "The Deputy" and, at the Akademietheater, two pieces commissioned for the anniversary year, Peter Sicidrowsky's "Supper" and Manfred Karge's "The Fall of Angels"; as well as four performances of "Mein Kampf," a 1987 version complete with sex and nudity adapted and directed by George Tabori. In the Tanz '88 biennial dance festival at the Vienna Secession on March 10 and 12, come the first performances of a specially commissioned work, "Einmarsch" (Invasion), by the Bavarian dance group Laokoon.

(Alan Levy)

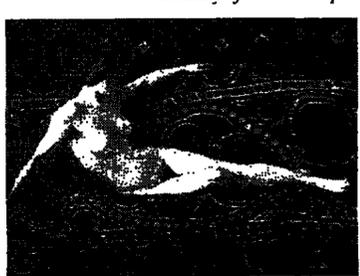
## PARIS

### Two Views of 'Boris Godunov'

The Paris Opéra is presenting Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" in both the original 1869 version and in the composer's 1874 revision, in both cases in musical versions based on Mussorgsky's own orchestration, never previously used in Paris. The 1874 version opens March 14 at the Opéra (Palais Garnier), with eight more performances scheduled through April 9. Lothar Zagrosek conducts, the production is the company's existing one staged by Petrika Ionesco, and the cast includes Paata Burchuladze in the title role, Robert Tear, John Tomlinson, Peter Lindroos and Nadine Denize. The 1869 version is being presented at the Opéra Comique (Salle Favart) in a production, and with the soloists and chorus, of the opera company of Tallinn, Estonia, with nine performances scheduled from April 11 to 21.

## LAUSANNE

### Versatility of Albert Marquet



In a rich diversity of themes and techniques 200 works of Albert Marquet (1875-1947), at the Fondation de l'Hermitage until May 22, show the independent spirit of the French painter who, despite an early flirtation with the Fauvists and a lifelong friendship with Picasso, Matisse and Bonnard, went his own way, shunning labels. One constant was his fascination with bustling streets and the play of light on water. Given this, a few boats, a tug, a bang the weather. It drew him to ports as diverse as Hamburg and Honfleur, Algiers and Le Havre, along the Danube and around the Mediterranean. It took him to the beaches — Sables d'Oronoe, Saint-Tropez, Agay and Collioure. Curator François Daulte's hanging underlines the variety of Marquet's palette, contrasts an almost monochrome landscape with a lush exotic one, pairs two striking nudes against drapery patterns ("Nu au canapé rouge" shown here) that bring to mind Matisse, and focusses on the red, white and blue flags of a Bastille Day that out-Duffy's Duffy.

(Maris Guinand)

## NICE

### 'A Ring' on the Mediterranean

A complete cycle of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen," conducted by Berislav Klobucar, staged by Daniel Mesguich and designed by Louis Beron, is being given twice this month by the Nice Opera in the Acropolis, in a co-production with the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris, where it will go in April. The cast includes Anne Evans (Brünnhilde), James Johnson (Wotan), Gerd Brenneis (Siegfried), Kathryn Harries (Sieglinde), Heikki Sirkola (Sigmund), Carol Jahr (Fricka), Tom Fox (Alberich), Gabor Andrásy (Fafner, Hunding, Hagen) and Ortrun Wenkel (Erda). The first cycle of the tetralogy in Nice is March 8, 9, 11 and 13, and the second March 17, 18, 20 and 22. In Paris, the dates are "Das Rheingold" April 6, 8; "Die Walküre" April 11, 13; "Siegfried" April 16, 18, and "Götterdämmerung" April 21, 24, also with the Nice Philharmonic and the Nice Opera chorus.

## NEW YORK

### Jewish Exhibitions

Exhibitions on Jewish history and culture in Russia are on in New York. The Jewish Museum has two shows: "Tradition and Revolution: The Jewish Renaissance in Russian Avant-Garde Art 1912-28" (until May 30), and "A Century of Ambivalence: The Jews of Russia and the Soviet Union 1881 to the Present." The former highlights the efforts by Russian Jewish artists to create a body of progressive art during the period following the Revolution of 1917. The group, which included Marc Chagall (in foreground of this 1922 picture), El Lissitzky, and Nathan Altman, fused traditional and folk art elements with the modernist trends then evolving in Russian art. After a few years of energetic freedom the new Communist regime made such progressive work impossible, and artists had to either conform or leave. The second show (until June 19) has a collection of 350 rare black-and-white photographs accompanied by Judaic objects, posters and other ephemera. They tell the story of Jewish daily life and cultural development from the time of the czarist pogroms until Stalin's terror and the recent resurgence of anti-Semitic attitudes.

# Beuys's Touch Is Missing in Berlin Exhibit

by David Galloway

BERLIN — For two decades the man in the felt hat and hunting vest seemed ubiquitous. He appeared at rallies and demonstrations, political congresses and happenings — even, with tongueless tenacity, as a pop singer. He was a founding father of the Green Party, the Free International University and the Organization for Direct Democracy. No major exhibition of contemporary art was complete without his presence.

With messianic zeal, Joseph Beuys staked out a creative territory bounded by art, commerce and politics. His credo embraced an expanded democratic vision of art as "social sculpture" and the faith that "every man is an artist."

With the exception of drawings and multiples, Beuys produced few artifacts for the gallery trade. His sculptures were virtually always by-products of lectures or happenings, and thus exist primarily as relics of those events. Complex room installations resulted from the confrontation, often intensely private, with political events, specific locations, philosophical musings.

Such works do not travel well. In the rare instances when Beuys showed older pieces in new contexts, they were always significantly altered. Hence, many fans tend to know isolated pieces in unique settings — the "Honey Pump" shown at Documents in 1977 or the "Mouvements to the Stage" at Berlin's "Zeitgeist" show in 1982. When installations were acquired by museums or private collectors, Beuys personally adapted them to their new surroundings.

POSTHUMOUSLY gathering such ensembles under a single roof is by definition a quixotic task, but the West Berlin Senate earmarked 1.9 million Deutsche marks (\$1.13 million at the current rate) for that purpose. No fewer than 580 drawings, objects and room-filling installations have been assembled in the Martin Gropius Bau, officially opening Berlin's year as European Cultural Capital. The role of Don Quixote was assigned to the poet Heiner Bastian, who for many years served as Beuys's secretary, assistant, interpreter and traveling companion.

Without his inside knowledge, assembling works from throughout the world (including severe environments never shown in Germany) would scarcely have been possible. Many consist of dozens of individual components, and owners or curators of such pieces supervised their own

installations. No conceivable effort was spared to achieve a Beuysian context — even that of constructing a replica of the room in London's Gallery Anthony d'Offay, where Beuys installed a felt environment only a few months before his death.

In principle, the Senate plainly got its money's worth, but the free publicity was not always to its taste. From the moment the project was announced, a wave of protest began to wash in from the West. Numerous critics and curators insisted the artist's achievements could only be falsified by the "reconstructions" planned for Berlin. Misgivings focused on the so-called "Darmstadt Block" at the Darmstadt Landesmuseum. It consists of hundreds of drawings and objects — many highly fragile — that Beuys arranged and rearranged into a dense, elaborate ensemble.

The installation was once the property of the cosmetics-millionaire Karl Ströher. Together with a virtuous collection of Pop art, it was on loan to the local museum and promised as a gift as soon as a new wing was built to house it.

City fathers dawdled. Ströher died, and his heirs sold most of the holdings to nearby Frankfurt. The Beuys works remained, however, as a loan from an anonymous "circle of friends" who bought them from the Ströher family and appointed Heiner Bastian their "speaker." Following massive protests of plans to dismantle part of this definitive installation and ship it to Berlin, the anonymous friends were revealed as being too few to make a circle. The sole owners are London's Gallery d'Offay and a West Berlin real-estate mogul named Erich Marx. Both have indicated their intention to sell the entire block, whose current market value has been estimated at 14 million marks, but might well fetch double that.

Bastian, who brought Marx and Beuys together in 1975, is the collector's adviser, and rumors understandably spread that he was using the Berlin show to promote his client's interests. In one instance, Bastian misdated a work from 1985 (a recent Marx acquisition), giving the year of production as 1964, thus considerably enhancing its market value. That Marx's firm is keeping books on the Senate-financed show suggested the very blurring of lines between culture, commerce and politics of which Beuys so often warned.

Painful as such disclosures were, Bastian's deepest wounds were inflicted by Eva Beuys. Feeling her own interests ignored by the one-time family friend, the artist's widow gained an injunction to strike the word "retrospective" from the title of the show.

Continued on page 11



by Janet Maslin

THERE was a time when he cared only about dreaming up new ideas and persuading friends and relatives to work for nothing, but that was before he got lucky. That was before his sleeper, his pet project, his low-budget labor of love became an overnight sensation. After that, studio executives pursued him tirelessly and the press sang his praises; everyone seemed to share the single happy hope that this golden goose would repeat his miracle. But the next time around, things worked out very differently. All he did was lay an egg.

Why does this happen so regularly? Why do the follow-up efforts of smart, up-and-coming young filmmakers so often go awry? There's no real way for viewers to know what pressures and blandishments are brought to bear upon young talent, but we begin to imagine. Let's say film maker X has a more ambitious project, and that as a sign of good faith, a large studio has given X a pair of \$6 million stars. What if the leading lady has an expensive wardrobe, makeup and hairdressing team that comes with her, in her own special trailer? What if the leading man refuses to stay in a Holiday Inn and opts for something more grand?

Suppose that a few old friends wind up on the payroll in various capacities — driver, co-screenwriter, perhaps even associate producer — and that everyone has a personal assistant or two. This may leave X, who previously worked with little more than lunch money, with a \$22 million budget, a 44-day shooting schedule and a lot of people looking over his shoulder. If a single day's work goes badly, he can go to bed knowing that he's cost somebody half a million dollars. That might be two or three times the cost of his entire first feature, which he made at his own pace, in his own way, under circumstances that were infinitely more serene.

SPIKE Lee, whose new "School Daze" shows every sign of having suffered from this syndrome (its \$6 million budget is roughly 30 times that of his earlier "She's Gotta Have It"), says that he made exactly the film he wanted to make, which is an indication of just how insidious such fiscal seductions can be. The idea for "School Daze" about tensions between black students who are true to their cultural heritage and others who aspire to whiter tastes and values, is certainly as daring as the conception of "She's Gotta Have It," but this time Lee's execution is

Director Spike Lee, above, and scenes from "School Daze."

noticeably less assured. His earlier film was funny, sexy, single-minded and enjoyably small, but "School Daze" is constantly shifting gears. Its satirical tone seems to come and go. And it includes lengthy, elaborate musical numbers that are well beyond the range of Lee's technical abilities. "She's Gotta Have It" may not have aimed this high, but on the other hand it hit its mark.

But should Lee, whose cleverness is still unmistakable here, be faulted for not knowing how to stage song-and-dance routines? Should the Argentinian-born director Hector Babenco, who had to his credit a promising early film ("Pivote") and an absolute triumph ("Kiss of the Spider Woman") be blamed for not knowing enough about Albany or the Great Depression? If Babenco truly believed that he was the man for the \$23 million job of bringing William Kennedy's novel "Ironweed" to the screen, then was he wrong to try? On the other hand, when a director used to working on a smaller scale, like Babenco or Joyce Chopra ("Smooth Talk"), moves on to the major leagues and runs into trouble (she was replaced early in the filming of the forthcoming "Bright Lights, Big City"), how can anyone be surprised?

As part of an industry that assumes bigger must be better, artists like these are inevitably caught in a bind. Hollywood is a

place where producers of already-overpriced productions will sometimes exaggerate these costs even further, thinking a \$35 million film sounds better than a \$30 million one. It's a place where a Michael Cimino can claim a reputation as a major filmmaker because he knows how to squander major sums of money. And the process by which young talent must attract big money to be taken seriously is as much a part of other fields (publishing, for instance) as it is of filmmaking. It's endemic to our culture to think that cost is commensurate with quality, so insisting on these higher fees is only part of the process, even if it's the part that creates impossibly high stakes. Only the very brave artist — or the very unfashionable one — winds up flying in the face of this wisdom.

Robert Altman, who once exemplified American filmmaking at its most innovative and now barely works on its fringes, has lately been directing "Tanner '88," a limited-run Home Box Office series about a fictitious presidential candidate played by Michael Murphy. The idea is to have Murphy's Jack Tanner keep pace with the real campaign and be seen shaking hands with everyone from Gary Hart to Pat Robertson while staging his own very deadpan assault

Continued on page 11

# Karsh:

## 50 Years of History

YOUSUF Karsh will turn 80 at the end of the year. To celebrate the 50 years of his photographic career, the Barbican Art Gallery in London is showing the largest retrospective yet of his famous portraits, a kind of world history through the lens of the Armenian-born Karsh, whose family came to North America when he was only a boy. Drawn from an exhibition at the International Center of Photography in New York, with additional material from Karsh's archives, more than 150 works are being shown. Counterclockwise from top left: Joan Crawford (1948); the hands of Arthur Rubinstein (1945); Nikita Khrushchev (1963); Noel Coward (1943); W.H. Auden (1972); Fidel Castro (1971); and Winston Churchill (1941). Until April 24.



WEEKEND

Marais Teams Up With Cocteau Again

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS—"Astonish me," the imperious Russian impresario Sergei Diaghilev said to Jean Cocteau in 1916. The young French poet, more known for his bon mots than his poetry, replied with a ballet libretto, "Parade," rounding up Picasso to design the costumes and décor, Erik Satie to compose its score and Léonide Massine to choreograph it. With its Cubist sets, walking skyscrapers, ragtime woven into its music and danced by Les Ballets Russes, it had its premiere at the Théâtre du Châtelet during World War I.

Like any departure from the traditional it met with ferocious controversy. Conservative newspapers denounced it as frightening and it was lauded by the elite for its novelty. It established Cocteau's reputation as a creative influence. Since his death in 1963 there have been many studies of his crowded career. The best of these is the biography by the American professor Francis Steegmuller.

"I have a gift to you," Cocteau once said and his last play, "Bacchus," opened amid a scandal. At its premiere François Mauriac ostentatiously walked out and informed the press that he had been offended by the text's blasphemy. The play has now been revived at the Théâtre des Bouffes-Parisiens under the respectful guidance of Jean Marais, whom Cocteau discovered as a young actor in 1937 and transformed into a stage and screen star.

Its scene is an imaginary German town in the early 16th century when the Reformation was inaugurated by Martin Luther. Each year the harvest is celebrated with a ceremony of pagan origins with a handsome lad dressed as Dionysus, the Greek god of wine, and to rule over the community for a week. As the times are troubled with peasant revolts, the town authorities would prefer to dispense with the annual ceremony. A cardinal from the Vatican arrives to decide on the matter.

The daughter of the duke of the province proposes that a peasant boy, a gentle imbecile, be appointed as the festival's Bacchus and the cardinal approves. However, the youth has only feigned insanity and when elevated to rule he spreads his creed of idealism.

In conference with the cardinal he airs his views, which would lead him to the stake for heresy. The churchman tries to spare him by confining him to a monastery, but the boy would rather burn. He is slain by one of his converts while the fires are being prepared. The confrontation climax recalls the Maid of Orleans being questioned by the inquisitors in Shaw's "Saint Joan."

The acting honors go to Raymond Gérôme as the suave cardinal who with his exquisite pussy-footing in controversy conveys the iron fist beneath the velvet glove, an extraordinarily rounded characterization. Xavier Deluc as the exalted heretic looks the part but is too inexperienced to carry it to fruition. Fernand Guiot makes the most of the practical-minded marshal who prefers an injustice to disorder and loathes modernism, while Cyrille Gaudin is a shrill shrew as an advocate of the brave martyr. Marais appears infrequently as the duke.

MARAI has had full charge over the production. His reverential approach slows the action somewhat so that the text's major points may be emphasized. His costuming has a flair, though the puffed Henry III outfit Bacchus wears when he comes to power bears a resemblance to the Michelin company symbol. His design for the Gothic conference hall with its background of glass doors is inventive in the style of Cocteau-esque fancy.

The son of wealthy, bourgeois parents, Cocteau was a precocious youngster. In his teens he ran away to dwell in the Marseille slums, where he learned about low life. Then a flight into high life. When he was 20 his poems were recited by Edouard de Max of the Comédie-Française in Saint-Germain drawing rooms, and Cocteau penetrated le haut monde, enchanting princesses and duchesses with his fancy talk. Simultaneously he cultivated struggling avant-garde composers and painters and the theatrical elite.

He had a quick mind, a quick tongue and a facile pen. He tossed off articles for the literary magazines and his bon mots were widely quoted. Acting as an advance man for the revolutionary movements in the arts, he advanced into the spotlight. He championed the Ballets Russes, the new music, including jazz, and was one of the first to discern the potential of the cinema.

He peppered his essays with aphorisms and epigrams in the undergraduate manner. "One must know how far to go — without going too far," he cautioned. He himself often disobeyed this dictum, coupling the "profound" Charlie Chaplin with Molière, and during the war attacked Richard Strauss. Hugo von Hofmannsthal and Richard Wagner. He became the herald of coming artistic events and the chief of a cult, stealing the thunder of the Dadaists and the Surrealists, who detested him for his notoriety. When the nightclub Le Boeuf sur le Toit opened, with Cocteau as its steady client, his enemies remarked that he had found his proper place.

He drew and painted. He wrote novels and plays. He was the intimate of the rich and famous and a trendy dandy himself. He pontificated on every subject and as he often had something amusing and startling to say he began to be quoted as widely as Shaw was in England and as H.L. Mencken was in the United States. His frantic activity and personal publicity irritated André Gide and his set, who tried to dismiss him as a superficial show-off. Cocteau's versatility was envied as it expanded. There is genuine merit in his poetry and later he was to emerge as a distinguished filmmaker. He had his defenders, too. Proust delighted in his conversation and exploits and encouraged him, predicting a bright future.

His criticism, though exaggerated, occasionally showed perception. His protégé Raymond Radiguet in late adolescence wrote two memorable novels — "Le Diable au Corps" and "Le Bal du Comte d'Orgel" — before his death at 21. When he died Cocteau resorted to opium and wrote an enthralling book on drug-addiction while undergoing a cure. This record of his experience, "Opium," was translated into English by Ernest Boyd, the eminent critic, and it is one of the few English translations of his works that Cocteau approved. Another of his discoveries was Jean Genet, a compulsive thief, who from his prison cell sent Cocteau the manuscript of his first novel, "Le Journal du Voleur," and for whom Cocteau sounded his trumpet.

This steelyjack of all the arts (in James Gibbons Huneker's phrase) was a favorite of interviewers and the paparazzi. Millions who never read a word he wrote knew much



Jean Cocteau drawn by Jean Marais. Right, Cocteau in the south of France.



Photo: O'Higgins, from "Cocteau" by Francis Steegmuller.

about him from news coverage. No book on the Paris scene between 1910 and his death in 1963 would be complete without a chapter on him.

W e have his portraits by Picasso and Modigliani as a slim aesthete of the Belle Epoque's twilight. Paul Poiret designed his uniform when he joined an ambulance corps in 1914. Man Ray posed him in a Dadaist décor to feature his eloquent hands. Cecil Beaton snapped him smoking his opium pipe, and he was a familiar face at the Cannes film festivals, where he presided over the jury. Oxford honored him with a degree and he was elected to the Académie Française.

His beginnings as a playwright were

shaky, and the American critic George Jean Nathan characterized him as a Greenwich Village who had the luck to be born in Paris. A reference to his jejune revisions of "Romeo and Juliet" and "Orphée" (the play script, not the imposing film extracted afterwards from the Greek tragedy). Yet his free-for-all comic skit, "Les Mariés de la Tour Eiffel," is a hilarious forerunner of the Theater of the Absurd of Ionesco, Adamov and Beckett. After a series of experiments, he found the

key to mature dramaturgy. As evidence, direct your attention to "La Machine Infernale," his retelling of Sophocles' "Oedipus Rex," "Les Enfants Terribles," "Les Chevaliers de la Table Ronde," "Les Monstres sacrés" and the playlet "La Voix Humaine," in which a woman who has broken with her lover pleads for his return on the telephone, a role played by such celebrated actresses as Ingrid Bergman and Anna Magnani but first by Berthe Bovy at the Comédie Française.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

- AUSTRIA: Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (tel: 42.8.04). To June 5: The Jewish community of Vienna: Paintings, engravings, sculpture, manuscripts and coins from a private collection illustrate the community's history up to and including the Nazi-era. Kärntnerhaus (tel: 587.96.63). To June 12: The Age of the Bourgeoisie and the Spirit of Conflict. A wide ranging exhibition devoted to Viennese culture 1815-1848, the "Biedermeier Era," with exhibits illustrating the arts, design and the social and political order of the period. VIENNA: Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (tel: 42.8.04). To June 5: The Jewish community of Vienna: Paintings, engravings, sculpture, manuscripts and coins from a private collection illustrate the community's history up to and including the Nazi-era. Kärntnerhaus (tel: 587.96.63). To June 12: The Age of the Bourgeoisie and the Spirit of Conflict. A wide ranging exhibition devoted to Viennese culture 1815-1848, the "Biedermeier Era," with exhibits illustrating the arts, design and the social and political order of the period. BELGIUM: BRUSSELS: Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 733.96.10). To Apr. 17: Treasures from Ancient Mexico, displays over 300 objects in gold, pottery and stone and is centered around discoveries of the late 70s. National collection in Mexico and 21 museums in Europe and the U.S. have loaned objects for this touring exhibition. ENGLAND: LONDON: Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). To Apr. 24: The 19th century photographer Henry Peach Robinson, pioneer of the "composite print" technique, is given a major review in a show of 200 paintings and other graphic works. To Mar. 6: Japanese photographer Hiroji Kubota took 200,000 photographs of China over a six year period (1978-84). 100 large scale color prints and murals have been selected for this show. Anthony d'Offay Gallery (tel: 499.41.00). To Mar. 5: Mario Merz's fascination with the igloo provides the inspiration for this show of his paintings and large-scale sculptures. Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08). To April 17: Lucian Freud: A touring retrospective of 80 paintings by the British realist artist. To Apr. 17: Roger Fenton: 150 photographs of China over a six year period (1978-84). 100 large scale color prints and murals have been selected for this show. Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). To April 4: Masters of Cubism: Works by Georges Braque, Juan Gris, Fernand Léger, and Pablo Picasso predominate among the 81 works on view, from the collection of the late Douglas Cooper. To March 20: Young Turner: From the Turner Collection in the Tate, early studies and works prior to 1800 from tours in Wales and throughout Britain. To May 8: David Bomberg (1890-1957): 200 works by the British painter in the largest retrospective of his work to date. To May 1: Hans Hofmann: "Late Paintings" by the American Abstract Expressionist painter, all 30 of which done when the artist was past 70 years old. PARIS: Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To May 16: An exhibition of some of Picasso's last works, done beginning in 1953 until his death in 1973: 95 paintings, 34 drawings, 70 engravings and 8 sculptures. To Mar. 13: Jan Sudek: 140 prints by the Czech photographer. To Mar. 20: Works on paper by Zoran Music (1933-1987), many of which deal with the artist's wartime deportation and imprisonment at Dachau. Galerie Lacourrière Frélat (tel: 42.74.02.30). To Mar. 26: Miguel Condé, gouaches and engravings. Galerie Bernard Jordan (tel: 42.72.39.84). To Mar. 26: Paintings by Camille Revel. Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10). To May 16: The first major Degas retrospective in over 50 years brings to light the lesser known aspects of the artist's career; on view are nearly 300 works — paintings, pastels, drawings, sculptures and photographs. To Apr. 11: Francisco de Zurbarán (1598-1664): a retrospective of the 17th century Spanish painter already seen at the Met in New York. 70 works from Spanish, U.S. and other collections. COLOGNE: Museum Ludwig (tel: 2.21.23.79). To Mar. 6: Marcel Duchamp and the Avant Garde since 1950: 150 works by 60 artists, including, besides Duchamp, Jasper Johns and Joseph Beuys. Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museum (tel: 31.10.65). To March 27: The Royal Way: 9000 Years of Art and Culture in Jordan. 400 artifacts and precious objects from Jordanian national collections. DUSSELDORF: Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-westfalen (tel: 13.39.61). To Apr. 10: A selection of 200 objects, principally masks and sculptures, from the important

Greece in the 1990's NEW TRADE AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A second major conference cosponsored by the International Herald Tribune and American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce. Athens, March 28-29, 1988. The conference will be addressed by Prime Minister Dr. Andreas Papandreu along with those members of the government most directly involved in formulating and implementing the policies that will affect the future business climate. Additional presentations will be given by leading government officials, bankers and businessmen. Simultaneous translation will be used at all times. Senior executives wishing to register should complete and return the registration form today.

- MONDAY, MARCH 28: OFFENING ADDRESS: Andreas G. Papandreu, Prime Minister of Greece. NEW ECONOMIC POLICIES: Panayotis Roumeliotis, Minister of National Economy. TRADE: NEW OUTLOOKS: Nicholas Akritidis, Minister of Trade. ENERGY AND NEW TECHNOLOGY: Anastasios Peponis, Minister of Industry. MONETARY POLICY AND TAX INCENTIVES: Demetris Tsouvolas, Minister of Finance. INVESTMENT INCENTIVES AND PROSPECTS: Theodore Karatzas, Deputy Minister of National Economy. 1992-THE CHALLENGE FOR GREECE: Jacques Delors, President, European Commission. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS: Yannis Papantoniou, Deputy Minister of National Economy. THE PRIVATE SECTOR: Theodore Papalexopoulos, President, Federation of Greek Industries. BUSINESS IN GREECE: PANEL DISCUSSION: John Grimes, Vice President, General Dynamics International Corp. Eustathios Avestis, Managing Director, Dow Chemical Hellas S.A. Peter Trauttschold, General Manager, Wella Cosmetic Co. Ethymios Petrou, Managing Director, Bebetek Hellas, A.B.E. Leonidas Koskos, President, The National Council of Free Enterprise and President, Food Industry Association. Moderator: Athanasios Frontidas, President, Hellenic Export Organization. GUEST SPEAKER: Andreas G. Papandreu, Prime Minister of Greece. TUESDAY, MARCH 29: THE DEFENSE INDUSTRY: Stathis Viotas, Alternate Minister of Defense. THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY: Eustathios Gourdouchellas, President, Union of Greek Shipowners. TOURISM AND RELATED PROJECTS: Nicholas Skoutas, Minister for Tourism. THE CHANGING ROLE OF BANKING IN GREECE: Stathos Panagopoulos, Governor of National Bank of Greece. GREECE: THE CHALLENGE OF THE 1990's: Ambassador Edward E. Siretator, former US Ambassador to the OECD. GUEST SPEAKER: His Excellency Robert V. Keeley, US Ambassador to Greece. CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN: Demetris N. Patsavas, President of the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce. Charles J. Pettis, President of the American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce. Axel Krause, Corporate Editor, International Herald Tribune. \* to be confirmed.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is \$250 for all participants registering from outside Greece. For those registering in Greece, the fee is Drachma 50,000. The fee includes lunches, a dinner and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before March 11. Cancellations after this date will be charged the full fee. Substitutions can be made at any time. The sponsors reserve the right to amend the program if necessary. CONFERENCE LOCATION: Hotel Athenaeum Intercontinental, 89-93 Syngrou Avenue GR 11745 Athens Greece. Telephone (30 1) 90 23 666, Tlx: 221 554 ATH 1 GR. A limited number of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM: Please return to either: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, Tel: (44-1) 379-4302, Tlx: 262009, Fax: 240 2254. American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, 17 Vasilou Street GR 10671 Athens Greece, Tel: (30 1) 36 18 365, Tlx: 223063, Fax: 3610170. Please enroll the following participant for the conference March 28-29, 1988. [ ] Check enclosed [ ] Please invoice. SURNAME: FIRST NAME: POSITION: COMPANY: ADDRESS: CITY/COUNTRY: TELEPHONE: TELEFAX: COMPANY ACTIVITY: 5-3-88

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- Barbier-Mueller collection of African art in Geneva. MANNHEIM: Kunsthalle (tel: 293.64.12). To Mar. 6: Sculpture From the GDR: 130 sculptures and 60 paintings of sculptures by 51 East German artists from the past 40 years. MUNICH: Kunsthalle der Hypo-Kulturstiftung (tel: 22.44.12). To Mar. 4-May 15: A major Georges Braque retrospective, the first in Germany in over 20 years, features 103 works — 80 paintings and collages, 20 drawings and 3 sculptures. Bayerisches Nationalmuseum (tel: 21.68-1). To Mar. 6: An exhibition of 150 objects and items of jewelry by the French Art Nouveau designer René Lalique. STUTTGART: Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50). To Mar. 20: Alberto Giacometti: a retrospective of drawings, sculptures and paintings, nearly 300 works in all, already seen at the Nationalgalerie in Berlin. TUBINGEN: Kunsthalle (6.14.44). To March 13: Andy Warhol — "Cars: The Last Pictures." Andy Warhol's last works are a homage to the Daimler Benz automobile; 12 large-scale drawings and 35 paintings. ITALY: FLORENCE: Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40). To Apr. 11: Fioralia: The Flower motif in 17th and 18th art; 80 still life paintings as well as drawings, tapestries and objects originally from Medici collections. Galleria degli Uffizi (tel: 21.83.41). To April: The recently acquired Batelli collection, a survey of 19th century drawing in Tuscany comprises 170 works. ROME: Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna (tel: 80.27.51). To April 3: An exhibition of 80 works by Van Gogh — 40 paintings and 40 drawings — from all periods of the artist's career. THE NETHERLANDS: AMSTERDAM: Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11). To Apr. 10: Frank Stella: "Shaped canvases" by the American artist (b. 1936) from the recent show at the Museum of Modern Art in New York; 42 works painted between 1970-1987. Van Gogh Museum (tel: 020.76.48.81). To Mar. 13: Organized by the Manchester Art Gallery in England, "Hard Times" shows 100 examples of English social realist painting, 1840-1900. The show goes on to the U.S. to the Yale Center for British Art. THE HAGUE: Gemeentemuseum (tel: 51.41.81). To May 29: The work of Piet Mondrian is given its most extensive examination; 170 works from the museum's collection, plus 60 works from the largest private Mondrian collection trace the artist's development from 1888. SCOTLAND: EDINBURGH: City Arts Centre (tel: 246.80.44). To April 30: Egyptian artifacts from the tomb of the pharaohs at Tanis; 68 objects, including the gold funerary mask of pharaoh Psusennes I. jewelry and personal objects. SPAIN: BARCELONA: Fundació Joan Miró (tel: 329.19.16). To Apr. 24: A retrospective covering 20 years of the work of American sculptor Donald Judd. MADRID: Centro de Arte Reina Sophia (tel: 467.50.62). To Mar. 13: The Century of Picasso: Works by the principal Spanish artists from the turn of the century to the 1970s, including Dalí, Juan Gris, Julio González. SWITZERLAND: GENEVA: Galerie Jacques Benador (tel: 21.61.36). To Mar. 26: Alberto Giacometti: drawings and prints. LAUSANNE: Fondation de l'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01). To May 22: Albert Marquet (1875-1947): a retrospective of over 200 works by the French painter includes travel sketches, drawings and ceramic works. MARTIGNY: Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 2.39.78). To March 20: Paul Delvaux: a major retrospective of paintings, drawings and engravings by Delvaux, now 90 — covers all periods of his career. ZURICH: Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65). To Mar. 3-Apr. 24: Triumph and Death of Heroes: over 150 examples of European history painting and graphic works from Rubens to Manet; organized by the Wallraf-Richartz museum in Cologne with works from collections in Europe and abroad. UNITED STATES: LOS ANGELES: Los Angeles County Museum (tel: 857.61.11). To Apr. 24: A David Hockney retrospective features 200 works done over the past 30 years. The show will go on to New York and London. Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10). To April: The American Look: 170 examples of American fashion design since 1900, with the focus on the 40s and 50s. To May 8: Jean-Honoré Fragonard: 200 paintings and drawings comprise this retrospective seen earlier in Paris. Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.97.50). To April 19: Photographs by Josef Albers (1888-1976). 38 black and white prints, mostly dating from 1928-1932, include portraits of Klee, Kandinsky and other Bauhaus colleagues. WASHINGTON, D.C.: Hirshhorn Museum (tel: 357.2700). To Apr. 17: "Expressive: Central European Art Since 1960." Works by 30 artists from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia. To March 13: The New Spirit: 35 works by five artists (Wall Kuhn, Elmer MacRae, Jerome Myers, Henry Fitch Taylor and Arthur B. Davies) who organized the historic Armory Show of modern art in New York which opened 75 years ago, Feb. 17, 1913.

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# Beuys

Continued from page 9

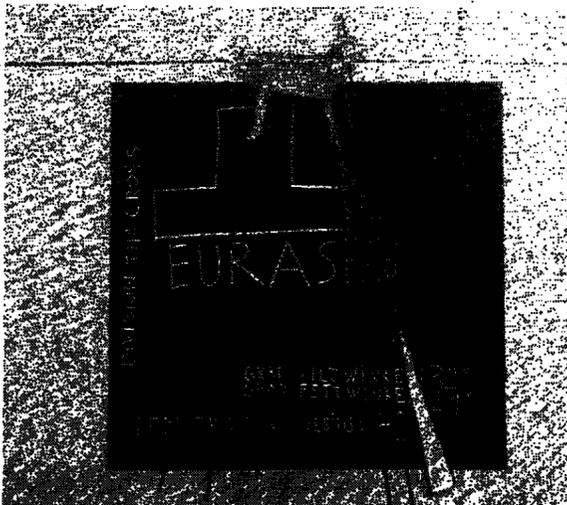
Negotiations about her percentage of catalogue sales stretched over five months. Despite Bastian's repeated compromises, which included dispensing with works from Darmstadt, the widow informed the Senate on the morning of the opening that "scheduling difficulties" would prevent her from attending.

As repeatedly demonstrated in the two years since the artist's death, Eva Beuys takes her role as executrix with high seriousness. A tangled series of lawsuits and court orders has been launched to protect, as she insists, her husband's integrity. The task is enormously complicated by the fact that Beuys rarely relied on written contracts, sometimes made conflicting commitments, and never hesitated to shift course in mid-stream. As long as he lived, the inconsistencies were resolved through his charismatic personality and his boundless generosity. Without him, the tangles grow more tangled.

**W**HATEVER his private interests, Bastian has repeatedly demonstrated his loyalty to Joseph Beuys's achievements. The Berlin show is a poet's homage to a cherished master, and it is realized with scrupulous curatorial precision. The first "overview" since the Guggenheim show in 1978, it is a mammoth undertaking with a mammoth two-volume catalogue that weighs in at nearly 10 pounds. All that is lacking, indeed, is the magic touch of Joseph Beuys himself.

Bastian chose the restored Martin Gropius Bau because Beuys had enjoyed working there and because the flowing sequence of 23 galleries accommodated the show with a minimum of extraneous architecture. But for all their grace, the impeccably restored rooms with their gleaming parquet floors have the stiff beauty of a dowager who has been lifted once too often. Beuys's cherished materials—felt, found objects—seem perfunctorily out of place here, and the intense "La Voz Humana" only "Plight" recaptures the primordial spell Beuys achieved in the original London setting. Lined with bulky rolls of felt, the by such celebrated grotto, a padded cell, Meditative, ambiguous, provocative, it evokes the quintessential spirit of the artist. Was he a sham or a shamant? That question is left unanswered by this non-retrospective, but one thing becomes clear: Without Beuys himself as mediator, without the ritual laying on of hands, his environments suffer a tremendous loss.

The drawings maintain their intensity, as news in East Berlin have also learned. There, under the auspices of the Academy of Arts, a show of Beuys's works on paper has drawn record-breaking crowds. The political dimension is indicated by a comment in the



Object from "Eurasia, the 32d Movement of the Siberian Symphony 1963," dated 1966. Right, "Crucifixion," mixed-media sculpture, 1962-63.



guest book: "Dear Joseph, it's good that you're dead. Otherwise, we couldn't see you here." That the art of Joseph Beuys briefly unites the divided city is an irony he would have enjoyed.

That East Berlin's "revolutionary" show was opened with self-congratulatory remarks by Johannes Rau, minister president of North Rhine-Westphalia, would have pleased him less. It was Rau who, as minister of education, dismissed Beuys from the Düsseldorf Art Academy in 1972. As part of his expanded definition of art, the professor had demanded open entry to his classes, and Rau refused to be budged from his bureaucratic line. The scandals and controversies that have revolved around the Berlin shows would have seemed nothing new to the man in the felt hat and hunting vest.

"Joseph Beuys—Exhibition," Martin Gropius Bau (110 Stresemann Strasse, West Berlin), until May 1. The drawing show at the Academy of Arts (7 Marx-Engels Platz, East Berlin) runs through March 6. A show of Beuys's watercolors will be at West Berlin's Academy of Arts (10 Hansaenerweg) March 3 to April 24.

David Galloway is a writer and professor based in West Germany.

# Russia, by Leonid Pasternak

by John Russell

**N**EW YORK — The exhibition of paintings and drawings by Leonid Pasternak at the Jewish Museum through May 22 will be irresistible to those who prize the long-lost and quite irretrievable world of the pre-revolutionary Russian intelligentsia. It was both a completely cosmopolitan world and a world without prejudice. The people in question lived for art, music and literature and had the good fortune to experience them, new-minted, in forms that have still not lost their fascination. Anyone who remembers the hush of wonder and bemusement that came over the audience at the Moscow Conservatory when Vladimir Horowitz turned to Scriabin on his return to Russia will know the world in which Pasternak, his wife and his children lived.

Leonid Pasternak (1862-1945) would in any case have a place in history as the father of Boris Pasternak (1890-1960), who was both a great lord of language and the most winning of men. Here and there in his father's exhibition, we set eyes on him in first youth. Not yet endowed with the skinned-alive air that in later life made him look like poetry personified, Boris Pasternak as a student at the university of Marburg, in Germany, looked like a tall, gangling boy as he towered over his hero, the neo-Kantian philosopher Hermann Cohen.

At 24, in a painting by Leonid Pasternak that is not in the present show, he looked like an archangel in white tie and frock coat, untouched by the traffic of life, as he and his siblings stood in line to celebrate their parents' silver wedding anniversary. At 33, in a drawing that is in a way the leitmotiv of the present show, he looks well aware of the imaginative powers that had made him ambitious to become first a composer and later a poet.

A good beginning, therefore. But that imaginative thrust had to come from somewhere, and it also had to be nurtured by a congenial and propitious environment. It is the fascination of "A Russian Impressionist: Paintings and Drawings 1890-1945" by Leonid Pasternak that we get inside that environment. The family, the friends and the enthusiasms of the Pasternaks are all present to us in close-up. Though the show is misnamed — Pasternak was not "an Impressionist" in art-historical terms — the works in it are those of someone who had a firm traditional grounding in Munich at a time when Munich was a major art center and had an immediate success when he moved to Moscow in 1888.

One regret is that the show does not include any of the small-scale versions of Old Master paintings that abounded in the family house in Oxford, where Pasternak lived through World War II and eventually died. He had a wonderful way with him, in these diminutive studies, and they show him as a fine judge of the qualities of these painters. Armed, therefore, with a kind of omniscience, Leonid Pasternak could turn his attention, on a modest and almost diffi-



Sergei Rachmaninoff drawn by Leonid Pasternak.

dent scale, to the people with whom he was on familiar terms. There were poets like Rainer Maria Rilke and Emilie Verhaeren. As Mrs. Pasternak had been a child prodigy at the piano and a protégée of Leschetizky, the greatest teacher of the day, it is natural that pianists of historic stature should have been drawn by Pasternak.

There was Leo Tolstoy, whom Pasternak knew and venerated from 1893 until his death. And there were relatives unknown to fame but portrayed with an exceptional sensitivity. Pasternak's brother-in-law, a country doctor, could have stepped out of a story by Anton Chekhov.

None of these can be called major art, but they are minor art that we are glad to have seen. Although Pasternak was much in demand for formal portraits, he excelled equally in work that has the character of a diary entry. Naturally enough, we scour those diary entries for what will tell us most about the milieu from which Boris Pasternak came. That milieu was mixed, but in ways that stood for energy, versatility and an inclina-

tion toward learning and humane service. Boris Pasternak's brother, Alexander, was not only a distinguished architect but the author of a book of memoirs, "A Vanished Past."

In that book, he speaks of "a kind of moral coordination" that was, in his view, the measure of Boris Pasternak's maturity. The elements of that coordination peek out from time to time in this engrossing show. Occasionally, the brothers may seem to have had a hyper-civilized approach to life that might have unified them for the terrible times through which they were to live.

But no sooner do we think of that than we remember how in his writings, Boris Pasternak kept his powers of moral coordination intact in circumstances no matter how atrocious. At the height of his powers, he was a part of the conscience of his generation; and, in what he did, we see a highly energized enlargement of his father's gentle, persistent devotion to art.

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## Movie Hits, Misses

Continued from page 9



Meryl Streep as Helen Archer in "Ironweed."

on the electorate. The teaming of Altman and Garry Trudeau, who has written this material, is so inspired that it's often difficult to guess which contribution is whose. This show has shades of the loose, zany humor and subtle gravity that marked the Altman style at its "Nashville" best.

But these programs are being made on a budget of \$700,000 per one-hour episode. They're shot on videotape, which makes the hazy, quizzical Altman camera style look slightly harsh and makes his trademark overlapping dialogue sometimes inaudible. It's impossible to watch "Tanner: 88" without wondering what the full-blown, pricier version might have looked like. If Altman makes a success of this, he may well be asked to do something more expensive, and he'd be crazy not to despite the greater pressures that a higher budget would bring. Like it or not, fiscal affirmation is, for almost any American filmmaker, the measure of whether he or she commands sufficient respect and is managing to stay afloat.

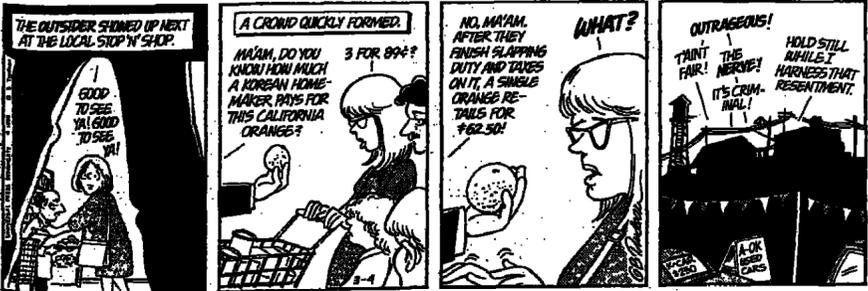
**S**URELY there's some middle ground between sticking to the shoestring budget and moving on to direct a \$40 million "Star Trek VII." It may be that the best thing a young filmmaker can hope for is the chance to move sideways within the present system, and not just up. Jonathan Demme, for instance, has had his well-publicized troubles with the studios over the titling of one film ("Citizens Band," changed to "Handle With Care") and the final cut of another ("Swing Shift"), and he has also done some of his best work outside the mainstream.

His three-film winning streak with "Stop Making Sense," "Something Wild" and "Swimming to Cambodia" constituted an amazing show of reasonably low-budget virtuosity, and even his very forthright television documentary about Haiti made a strong impression. Like Jim Jarmusch, another American maverick, Demme has won the right to make expensive, big-star productions using certifiably surefire material, but he chooses to do other things instead.

Hollywood doesn't condemn this kind of behavior, but it doesn't reward it either. It simply profits that apple to each bright new contender who comes along. With any luck, though, some of that new talent won't bite.

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Belgium	B.F.	11,000	6,000	3,300
Denmark	D.Kr.	2,500	1,400	770
Finland	F.M.	1,700	950	520
France	F.F.	1,500	850	450
Germany	D.M.	380	220	175
Great Britain	£	130	72	40
Greece	Dr.	22,000	12,000	6,600
Ireland	I.R.	150	82	45
Italy	Lire	300,000	170,000	115,000
Luxembourg	L.F.	11,500	6,300	3,400
Netherlands	Fl.	650	360	198
Norway (cont.)	N.Kr.	1,800	990	540
Norway (incl. del.)	N.Kr.	2,300	1,270	700
Portugal	Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600
Spain	Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800
Madrid (incl. del.)	Ptas.	45,940	25,620	11,310
Sweden (incl. S.Kr.)	S.Kr.	1,800	990	540
Sweden** (incl. del.)	S.Kr.	2,300	1,270	700
Switzerland	S.F.	510	280	154
Rest of Europe, North Africa, Middle East		430	230	125
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia		510	280	154

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4-3-88

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE prev. close, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Thursdays NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table with columns for Close, Prev., Chg.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Composite, Finance, Insurance, etc.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bonds, Utilities, Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, SHRT.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Close, Prev., Chg.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Last, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Mixed in Active Trading

NEW YORK — Stock prices were mixed at the close Thursday after a frenzied session in which investors' hesitation hurt blue chips but takeover speculators and buyers of secondary issues boosted the broader market. The Dow Jones industrial average, which edged up 0.83 points on Wednesday, slipped 7.80 points on Thursday to close at 2,063.49. Advances edged declines by a narrow margin among the 1,933 issues traded. Volume rose slightly to 203.3 million, from 199.6 million traded Wednesday. Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said the market was infected by rampant takeover speculation. "The takeover and speculation craze has reached an absolutely feverish level of intensity," Mr. Metz said. "Nobody has any confidence about the real world, so they're looking to achieve instant gratification from successful takeover speculation." Traders said the stock market has been trading water since Monday's close, when the Dow industrials capped a three-week rise with a strong 48-point gain that carried the blue-chip index to its highest close since Oct. 16. The decline in the industrials masked an otherwise firm tone evidenced by a positive advance-decline ratio and strong gains in secondary and smaller-capitalization indexes, analysts said. "You have to differentiate the Dow from the broader market," said Dennis Jarrett, technical analyst with Kidder, Peabody & Co. "The Dow is down but the advance-decline is not bad, the secondaries are not bad and over-the-counter stocks are up. Overall the market is in pretty good shape." Larry Wachtel, a market analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., agreed. "What we have been seeing for the last several weeks is a movement of the soldiers rather than the generals," Mr. Wachtel said, belittling naysayers whom he said worry "that nothing's going on in the market." "When 200 million shares are traded in a day, something's going on," he said. "The only thing that's lagging is the Dow, and that's not the market." Occidental Petroleum was the most active issue, unchanged at 26 1/2. United Telecommunications followed, off 1/2 to 31. Kansas Gas & Electric was third, unchanged at 20 1/2. AT&T fell 1/2 to 29. IBM lost 1/2 to 116 1/2. Among other blue chips, General Motors lost 1/2 to 71. General Electric slipped 1/2 to 44 1/2 and Eastman Kodak fell 1/2 to 43 1/2. USX gained 1/2 to 33 1/2. Oil issues were mostly weaker, hurt by recent sharp declines in oil prices. Mobil slipped 1/2 to 42 1/2 and Exxon fell 1/2 to 42 1/2. Phillips Petroleum gained 1/2 to 14 1/2. Falling oil prices helped transportation issues. AMR, parent of American Airlines, gained 1/2 to 42 1/2. USAir Group gained 1/2 to 36 1/2 and Allegis, parent of United Airlines, added 1/2 to 77. Federated Department Stores lost 1/2 to 66 1/2. Campen Corp., which Wednesday raised its two-tier takeover bid for the retailer to a blended value of about \$68 a share.

Main stock market listing table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, and Change.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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WALL STREET WATCH

A Good Bet for Diversity: Choice European Stocks

By LAWRENCE J. DEMARIA

NEW YORK — It has perhaps never been easier for Americans to invest in foreign stocks, either directly or through various "country funds." But that does not mean Americans necessarily should. Given the uncertainties that have surrounded the world's stock markets since the rash last October, many investors are avoiding equities anywhere.

Yet, for investors who want to balance their portfolios with stocks, it may make sense to spread the risk among the world's diverse equity markets. Many global stock experts think American investors might want to consider European markets over the high-flying Tokyo market, where Mount Fuji-like price-earnings ratios are the norm.

Banque Paribas, a leading French-based international bank that specializes in European equities, notes that some stock markets in Europe offer better value than others. Gilman, a Paribas analyst based in London, said that in Europe, "West Germany represents the best equity value compared to bonds."

West Germany offers the best equity value compared to bonds.

That is because Germany has long been considered the most undervalued of the major European markets. Bonn's traditionally conservative fiscal policies have kept a lid on interest rates and inflation — and on growth. German stocks typically trade at low price-earnings multiples and offer high dividends.

Reinhard Fischer, a Paribas analyst, predicts a 20 percent increase in prices on the Frankfurt stock exchange in 1988. He recommends buying the shares of Daimler-Benz AG and the MAN AG group. Mr. Fischer likes Daimler because "their truck business is running for very high numbers." As for MAN, he said the mechanical engineering company had accomplished a strong profit turnaround in trucking and construction.

A presidential election looms in France. But the Paribas experts argue that whatever type of government is in control in Paris, the private sector will receive preferential treatment. The inflation rate in France is low, industrial productivity is up and the country has little foreign debt.

Paribas recommendations in France include Carrefour, a "hypermarket" and discount-store operator whose stock yields about 2.9 percent with a price-earnings ratio of 12; Lafarge, which Paribas said "has the best cement technique in the world"; and Peugeot, "a tremendous turnaround situation."

PETER MICHNA, an analyst in Britain, predicted that London would be pro-business for at least the next 10 years. But he cautioned that the British stock market "may not be very far from a downturn," so the stocks he favors have "have market leadership and stock liquidity, yield, asset backing and strong balance sheets."

His recommendations are British Aerospace, whose military business is picking up; Prudential Assurance, for its "enormous customer base"; and "huge sales force," which should come in handy when various European Community competitive barriers vanish in 1992; and Sainsbury, an upscale food retailer.

The Paribas team also suggested stocks in other European markets. In Belgium, it liked Delhaize Frères (food retailing), Petrolina (oil and gas) and Solvay (chemicals); in the Netherlands, Akzo (food), and in Switzerland, Nestlé (food) and Impecta (quality control).

The Banque Paribas does not predict a bull market in all European equities. Indeed, their recommended portfolio for U.S. investors is weighted in favor of bonds and cash. Mr. Gunn pointed out that figures "do not show the damage done emotionally" to investors by the October crash. As a result, he said, "it will be a year for stock picking," not sector or market picking.

Output In U.S. Up 0.3%

4th-Period Figure Revised Upward

By Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. business productivity rose a revised 0.3 percent during the final three months of 1987, a sign that the economy was in better shape than previously thought, the Labor Department said Thursday.

The department had previously reported that productivity declined 0.2 percent during last year's final quarter.

The new report is another sign that the Oct. 19 stock market crash had less impact on U.S. business health than many analysts had expected.

In late February, the Commerce Department said the economy grew at a brisk annual rate of 4.5 percent during the first quarter of 1987, an upward revision from its earlier estimate of 4.2 percent.

The rise in business, or nonfarm, productivity in the 1987 fourth quarter followed increases of 4.2 percent in the third quarter, 1.4 percent in the second quarter and 0.4 percent in the first quarter.

Because of the fourth-quarter revision, the department said productivity for all of 1987 rose 0.9 percent instead of 0.8 percent.

In 1986, business productivity rose 1.6 percent.

Output during the fourth quarter rose 5.6 percent while the number of hours worked increased 5.3 percent, the Labor Department said.

Hourly wages were up 3.4 percent for the quarter. But after adjusting for inflation as measured by consumer price rises for the period, wages actually fell 0.2 percent.

Manufacturing productivity rose 0.2 percent in the quarter after a 3.7 percent rise in the previous three-month period. For all of last year it was up 3.3 percent from 1986.

Manufacturing output rose 7.0 percent during the final 1987 quarter, and hourly wages increased 2.1 percent. After inflation adjustment, however, hourly pay in the manufacturing sector fell 1.5 percent.



James D. Wolfensohn, left, recruited Paul A. Volcker, who says he wanted a job where he would be neither a subordinate nor just another consultant.



Paul A. Volcker, right, says he wanted a job where he would be neither a subordinate nor just another consultant.

Volcker Seeks Best of Both Worlds

Ex-Fed Chief Opts for Wall Street and Academe, Too

NEW YORK — In choosing to divide his time between Wall Street and academe, Paul A. Volcker, the former Federal Reserve chairman, has achieved several aims in a single stroke.

Mr. Volcker, whose international prominence and connections are worth millions in the financial world, said Wednesday that he would join the small investment banking firm of James D. Wolfensohn Inc. and become a part-time professor of international economic policy at Princeton University.

Mr. Volcker had turned down a similar split between academics and business by Columbia University's business school and Goldman Sachs. He said he felt "a little more comfortable" at a school of public affairs, such as Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School, than at a more narrowly focused school of business.

On Wall Street, other firms including Salomon Brothers and Morgan Stanley had pursued Mr. Volcker from the time his departure last August from the world's most powerful central bank was announced.

The offer from Mr. Wolfensohn's firm fills Mr. Volcker's well-known desire to stay near his family in New York. And Princeton is within commuting distance.

Mr. Volcker's comments made clear that, at 60, he was not prepared to slip into a quiet role as a teacher and public speaker.

"The problem at many of these places was that the firm would go on pretty much as if it was whether I was there or not," Mr. Volcker said Wednesday. "I didn't want to be subordinate. And I didn't want to be the unimpeachable consultant they had."

Mr. Volcker will become chairman of James D. Wolfensohn and a minority shareholder. The Australian-born Mr. Wolfensohn, who had been sole owner, will remain president and the majority shareholder.

BAT Raises Bid For U.S. Insurer To \$4.5 Billion

By Warren Getler

LONDON — BAT Industries PLC intensified its efforts Thursday to expand into the U.S. financial services market, with a hostile \$63-a-share offer for Farmers Group Inc. of Los Angeles.

The new bid, considerably above BAT's informal proposal of \$60 a share on Jan. 13, was made through the company's U.S. subsidiary, Bat Inc. It values Farmers, the seventh-largest U.S. property and casualty insurer, at \$4.5 billion, compared with \$4.2 billion for the earlier proposal.

BAT, which is diversifying away from the tobacco business, had been widely expected to raise its offer and appeal directly to Farmers' shareholders. Farmers' board rebuffed the original offer as inadequate.

Investors' expectations were reflected in activity in Farmers' shares, which jumped \$2 a share Wednesday, to \$62, in extremely busy trading on the over-the-counter market. On Thursday, news of the formal offer pushed its shares up another 75 cents to close at \$62.75.

BAT shares rose 13 pence on the London Stock Exchange to close Thursday at 460 pence (about \$8.13) each.

Patrick Sheehy, BAT's chairman, said he chose to take the "proposal direct to the shareholders of Farmers because the board of Farmers has regrettably refused to talk to us so far, despite our repeated invitations to discuss the proposal."

He first brought up the idea of a merger in a letter to Farmers' board in October.

Mr. Sheehy said the current offer represents a 47 percent premium over the \$43 share price at which Farmers' shares closed on the day before our initial proposal. He said BAT was prepared to meet with Farmers to discuss terms.

Leo E. Dentler Jr., Farmers' chairman, has said repeatedly that he will consider offers for the group, but analysts believe he will hold out for a higher bid as long as he can. A decisive factor will be the attitude of Farmers' institutional investors, who own more than 60 percent of its stock.

Simon-Carves to Build Soviet Computer Plant

Contract Is Valued at £260 Million

MOSCOW — The contracting company Simon-Carves Ltd., a unit of Simon Engineering PLC, has signed a £260 million (\$460 million) contract to build a computer manufacturing plant in the Armenian capital of Yerevan, British diplomats said Thursday.

The documents were signed in Moscow on Wednesday by James Smith, the chairman of Simon-Carves, and Georgy Konoplyed, director of the Soviet Union's Foreign Trade Association.

The diplomats said it was the largest industrial contract ever signed between the two countries. Construction is expected to be finished by 1991.

The plant will manufacture 25,000 "programmable logic controllers" a year. The controllers are computers that control such factory conditions as assembly-line production, heating and lighting.

Simon-Carves will use technology developed from programmable controllers made by General Electric Co. of Britain.

The diplomatic sources stressed that the computers had no strategic implications.

"This does not violate CoCom, we've been very careful about that," one diplomat said. He was referring to the 16-nation Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, based in Paris and set up in 1949 to prevent the transfer of technology with military applications from West to East.

Prague-Moscow Pact

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have signed the first agreement in the Soviet economic bloc to make two of the region's nonconvertible currencies exchangeable against each other, the Czechoslovak party daily Rude Pravo reported Thursday.

The agreement, signed in Moscow on Wednesday by the Soviet finance minister, Boris I. Gostev, and his Czechoslovak counterpart, Jaromir Zak, allows enterprises in both countries to trade directly with one another. The Associated Press reported from Prague. The rate of exchange is 10.40 koruny to 1 rouble.

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investors, who own more than 60 percent of its stock.

"I just don't see this as a final offer, but more as an interim bid," said Paul Burke, an analyst with Kleinwort Griesvorn Securities Ltd. in London.

"It will have a twofold effect," he said. One will be to put "pressure on Farmers' board to get into discussion over terms, as BAT continues to make clear that it is keen to proceed on a friendly basis." The other, he said, will be to show "Farmers' institutional shareholders that BAT is totally committed to the company and intends to win."

Farmers has more than 10 million policyholders in the western and midwestern United States, and is particularly strong in the area of auto insurance. In 1986, the company earned \$213 million on gross underwriting revenue of \$5 billion.

BAT's core business remains tobacco, but it has diversified into paper, insurance and retailing, including the Saks Fifth Avenue and Marshall Field department store chains. The group had sales of £19.2 billion (\$34 billion) in 1986, placing it among the largest of non-oil companies in Britain.

Analysts expect BAT's 1987 pre-tax profit, due to be reported later this month, to be almost unchanged from 1986, when it earned £1.38 billion. They attribute the flat results to adverse currency translations from the weakened dollar.

Batus said in a filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that it had no plans to sell Farmers' assets.

Group AG Offer

Group AG, Belgium's largest insurer, said Thursday that it had bought 36.4 percent of the stock in Assubel Vie SA. The Associated Press reported from Brussels. Group AG offered recently to buy Assubel for 7,200 Belgian francs (\$203.50) a share.

Group AG said it had acquired 451,603 of Assubel's 1.24 million shares by Monday, when the offer ended. Assubel, Belgium's fifth-largest insurance company, may reject the bid, according to rules of the Belgian Banking Commission, if it finds other buyers for all its shares by March 14.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and other financial data.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and other financial data.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and other financial data.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other financial data.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other financial data.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other financial data.

Incentives Help Boost Sales Of Autos Produced in U.S.

DETROIT — Buyer incentives pushed up sales of U.S.-made cars by 11.9 percent in February from year earlier levels, and light truck sales by 17.8 percent, automakers reported Thursday.

Import sales were estimated at 243,700 cars, up 7.4 percent on a daily selling basis from year-earlier levels.

"Automakers are playing hard with incentives, and for a change, the high inventories of unsold cars may be working to their advantage," said Thomas O'Grady, head of Integrated Automotive Resources Inc. of suburban Philadelphia. "Car makers, especially the Big Three, are really fighting it out for market share."

The eight companies that build cars and trucks in the United States reported combined sales of 649,063 cars, or 25,963 units a day, in the United States last month. This compares with 556,953, or 23,206 cars a day, sold in February 1987.

The eight are General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp., Honda Motor Co., Volkswagen of America, Nissan Motor Corp. U.S.A., Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A. and Mazda Motor Corp. U.S.A.

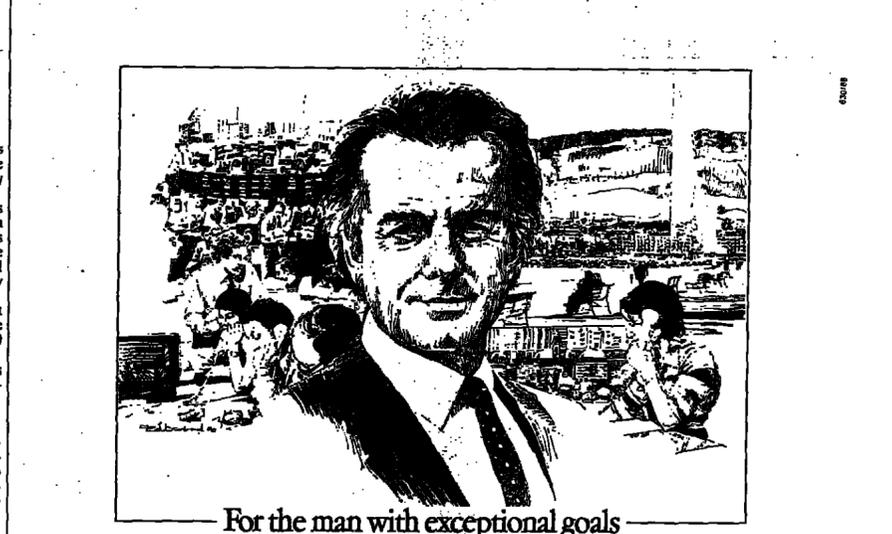
The annual rate for the domestic industry during the period was a strong 8.3 million cars, compared with 7.4 million for February 1987.

For the month, sales of GM's domestically made cars rose 14.6 percent. Ford posted an 8.1 percent gain. Chrysler, which acquired American Motors Corp. last year, reported a 17.1 percent gain in sales when compared with the combined total a year ago.

Among the smaller companies, Honda's sales of its U.S.-built models shipped 4.8 percent, while Nissan's sales plunged 37 percent. Both companies also reported significant declines in sales of their imported models.

Chrysler Keeping Acustar

Chrysler Corp. said Thursday it had decided not to sell its Acustar Inc. parts-making subsidiary but will close or sell four Acustar plants within the next 18 months. The Associated Press reported.



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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the notewidest prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, 12 Month Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St. 100 High/Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock symbols and their prices.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, 12 Month Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St. 100 High/Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock symbols and their prices.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns: Country, Company Name, Year, Revenue, Profit/Loss, Per Share. Lists financial results for companies in Australia, United States, Canada, and other regions.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, 12 Month Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St. 100 High/Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock symbols and their prices.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, 12 Month Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St. 100 High/Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock symbols and their prices.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, 12 Month Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St. 100 High/Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock symbols and their prices.

NYSE Names Grasso As Its New President

NEW YORK — Robert J. Birnbaum will step down as president and chief operating officer of the New York Stock Exchange when his contract expires at the end of May and will be succeeded by Richard A. Grasso, the Big Board said Thursday.

Mr. Birnbaum, 60, who became NYSE president in 1985 after eight years as president of the American Stock Exchange, said he wanted to pursue other opportunities, including membership on corporate boards and possibly an association with a law firm.

His successor, Mr. Grasso, 41, is a 20-year veteran of the NYSE who has served as its executive vice president for capital markets since 1980 and is a member of the exchange's management committee.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

March 3

Grains

Table with columns: Season, Season High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various grain futures like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans.

Livestock

Table with columns: Season, Season High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various livestock futures like Cattle, Hogs.

U.S. Chip Makers Cite Japan Market Obstacles

WASHINGTON — Japan has stopped 'dumping' computer chips at artificially low prices worldwide, but has failed to give U.S. companies more than token access to its own market, an industry group asserted Thursday.

The Semiconductor Industry Association said that, as of the end of 1987, U.S. semiconductor sales in Japan continued to hover at about 10 percent, their historical level.

Under a 1986 U.S.-Japanese agreement on semiconductor trade, 'the foreign market share exported in Japan by the end of 1987 was 12.3 percent,' the organization said in a review of compliance with that 1986 pact.

The organization urged the Reagan administration to leave in place \$165 million in remaining sanctions on Japanese electronics imports and said other measures might be sought.

'The issues of access to the Japanese market remains problematic,' the report said.

The 1986 agreement called for Japanese companies to stop marketing computer chips in the United States and other markets at artificially low prices, and to give U.S. companies more access to Japanese markets.

Alleged failure of Japan to comply with terms of the agreement led to the imposition by President Ronald Reagan last April of \$300 million in sanctions on exports of Japanese televisions, computers and power tools.

The administration, in two installments, lifted \$135 million of those penalties.

To Our Readers

Currency option prices were not available in this edition because of technical problems.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Today, Prev. Includes various commodity prices like Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee.

Food

Table with columns: Season, Season High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various food futures like Pork Bellies, Coffee.

Metals

Table with columns: Season, Season High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various metal futures like Copper, Aluminum, Zinc.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Offer, Yield, Chg. Includes various U.S. Treasury securities.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Today, Prev. Includes various spot commodity prices like Aluminum, Copper, Nickel.

De Benedetti Told To Name Allies

BRUSSELS — Carlo de Benedetti must identify his allies if he wants to extend his public offer for more shares of Societe Generale de Belgique, officials said Thursday.

An official at the Belgium Investment Commission, who asked not to be named, said the French investment firm Cerus SA, through which Mr. de Benedetti is trying for control of Generale, had asked for an extension of its public offer beyond Friday's deadline.

But the commission demanded that Cerus first name its allies and specify how many shares each owns.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Offer, Yield, Chg. Includes various U.S. Treasury securities.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Strike, Call, Put, Price, Chg. Includes various DM futures options.

Municipal Bonds

Table with columns: Season, Season High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various municipal bond prices.

Eurodollars

Table with columns: Season, Season High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various Eurodollar rates.

Japanese Yen

Table with columns: Season, Season High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various Japanese Yen rates.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Index Name, Close, Previous. Includes various stock index values.

Commodity Indexes

Table with columns: Index Name, Close, Previous. Includes various commodity index values.

Market Guide

Table with columns: Market Name, Close, Previous. Includes various market guide information.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Ex-Dividend Date. Includes various dividend information.

London Metals

Table with columns: Metal Name, Price, Chg. Includes various London metal prices.

Business Roundup

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly a page number or additional page indicator.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

£720 Million Is Offered for Koppers

LONDON — Beazer PLC, a fast-growing property developer and contractor, joined with two investment banks Thursday to launch a £720 million (£1.3 billion) takeover offer for Koppers Co., a U.S. maker of building materials. Beazer said that BNS Inc., a company in which it holds a 49 percent interest, was starting a cash tender offer of \$45 a share for Koppers, based in Pittsburgh. BNS is also offering \$107.75 for each Koppers preference share.

Cadbury Reports 34% Rise In Pretax Profit for 1987

LONDON — Cadbury Schweppes PLC, Britain's leading candy and beverage group, said Thursday that pretax profit rose 34.7 percent for the year ended Jan. 31.

Texaco Stock Up On Takeover Talk

NEW YORK — Texaco Inc.'s stock rose Thursday on the prospect of a radical restructuring or takeover of the company, industry analysts said.

WPP Profit Soared in '87, Thanks to JWT

LONDON — WPP Group PLC, the rapidly expanding advertising and marketing company, said Thursday that its pretax profit soared more than eightfold last year, to £14.12 million (£24.7 million) from £1.76 million in 1986. It cited significantly improved profit margins, especially at J. Walter Thompson Co., its major U.S. subsidiary.

Shell Net Up 14%; Company Predicts Flat Demand in '88

LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell Group, the international oil and chemicals group, reported Thursday that net income for the fourth quarter of 1987 was £258 million (£1.5 billion), up 14 percent from £252 million a year earlier.

Scandinavians Buying U.K. Cement Maker

OSLO — A Norwegian construction company and a diversified Swedish cement company said Thursday that they were buying Britain's second-biggest cement maker for 2.6 billion Norwegian kroner (\$408 million).

Britain Studies Sale Of Rover Abroad

LONDON — The British government might sell Rover Group PLC, Britain's largest domestic car maker, to a foreign concern if talks with Lord Young, the trade and industry secretary, said Thursday.

New Campeau Bid Puts Pressure on Federated-Macy Pact

NEW YORK — Campeau Corp.'s sweetened \$68-a-share offer for Federated Department Stores Inc. means that the fate of the fifth-largest U.S. retailer is still uncertain despite Federated's agreement to merge with R.H. Macy & Co., analysts say.

Macy top-notch management skills and Federated's coveted department stores. "Do I think Macy's will get Federated? Yes, I still guess they will," said William Smith, an analyst with Smith Barney.

Improved earnings. For the eleventh year in succession.



COMMENT BY PRESIDENT GEORG KARNSLUND: "Saab-Scania group earnings increased during the 1987 Jubilee Year—Saab 50 Years—for the eleventh consecutive year. Despite a falling dollar and increased product development costs, Saab-Scania was able to improve its profits. This is explained mainly by larger sales volumes, a more profitable product mix and improved net financial income and expenses. In addition, various measures to rationalize operations have been executed and steps have been taken that led to a more favourable currency exposure for the Group."

- THE YEAR END REPORT 1987 IN SHORT:
• Consolidated sales SEK 41 billions, +18 per cent
• Consolidated income SEK 3.6 billions, +8 per cent
• Return on capital employed 23.1 per cent (25.2)
• Income per share (after full tax) SEK 30.30 (27.20)
• Income per share (after taxes paid) SEK 40.60 (36.40)
• Charge to income of SEK 50 m. to a Jubilee Fund for Group employees
• Issue of convertible debentures to employees of the Saab-Scania Group
• The Board's proposal for dividend SEK 6.75 per common share

Table with 3 columns: SEK MILLIONS, 1987, 1986. Rows include Sales (41,403 vs 35,222), Operating income before depreciation (4,240 vs 3,998), Operating income after depreciation (2,863 vs 2,796), Financial income and expenses (442 vs 330), Income before extraordinary income and expenses (3,545 vs 3,289), Extraordinary income and expenses (85 vs 38), Allocation to the Jubilee Fund for Group employees (-50 vs 0), Income before appropriations and taxes (3,580 vs 3,327), Minority interest (-44 vs -37), Appropriations (-1,344 vs -1,204), Taxes (-746 vs -780), Net income (1,446 vs 1,306).



For your own copy of the Saab-Scania year end report 1987, please contact Saab-Scania AB, Corporate Communications & Public Affairs, S-581 88 Linköping, Sweden, +46 13 18 00 00. The 1987 Annual Report will be available as of April 22, 1988. The Annual General Meeting will be held in Södertälje, Sweden on Friday May 6, 1988 at 11 a.m.

Talk to us for some capital ideas.

If the stock market has you cautiously waiting on the sidelines, invest a little time in reading the new 'Action Alert', from Prudential-Bache Securities. In this latest issue, we take a look at cash-rich stocks and explain why they offer a viable solution for the prudent investor. These highly capitalised companies, with strong balance sheets and excellent cash flows, offer the opportunity of re-investing in the equity market with less risk. They also show potential for significant capital appreciation. And the advice is backed by our strengths as a major international organisation, with a network of offices around the world. For your FREE copy of 'Action Alert', please call us, or return the coupon below. And cash in on some very valuable advice.

Prudential-Bache Securities (UK) Inc., 3 Burlington Gardens, London W1X 1LE, England. Tel: 01-239 4191. Prudential-Bache Securities (Monaco) Inc., Sporting d'Hiver, Place du Casino, Monte Carlo, 98000 Monaco. Tel: (33) 92-50717. Prudential-Bache Securities (Holland) Inc., Hilton Building, 10 Wena, Rotterdam, 3012 CM Netherlands. Tel: (31) 10-414-2611. Includes a coupon for a free copy of 'Action Alert'.

Table titled 'SELECTED U.S.A./B.I.C. QUOTATIONS'. Columns: Symbol, Bid, Ask. Rows: Alon Jones Pit Stop (2 2/4), Bitter Corp. (2 1/2 2 1/2), Chiron (15 1/4 15 1/2), Gold Glory USA Inc. (3 3/4 3 3/4), GoodMark Food (10 1/4 11), MAG Holdings (2 1/2 2 1/2), NAV-AIR (3/8 3/8).

Indigo Ideas. The Indigo Index, assembled in late October of 1987, has since been as high as 160 and now points technically toward 400. For complimentary reports on why this has been happening with most market observers still pathologically bearish, write, phone or telex.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FUND. ANNOUNCE DE MISE EN PAIEMENT D'UN DIVIDENDE. Un complément de dividende de U.S.\$3 par part sera mis en paiement à partir du 15 mars 1988, contre remise du coupon N° 9 des certificats au porteur à la BANQUE PRIVÉE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A. Succursale de Luxembourg, 20 Boulevard Emmanuel Servais, 2585 Luxembourg.

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Lists various stocks and their performance.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 3rd March 1988

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quoted based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - quarterly; (i) - irregularly.

Large table listing various international funds, their net asset values, and other financial details. Includes sections for ALM GROUP, BROADBENT INTERNATIONAL FUND, and others.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex: Matthew GREENE at 61359P for further information.

AMEX High-Lows, Floating-Rate Notes, Deutsche Marks, Japanese Yen, Pounds Sterling, E.C.U. - Various financial data and market information.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower in Thin N.Y. Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar slipped fractionally against most major currencies Thursday in New York after closing slightly higher in Europe. Trading was very thin.

"Nobody has a clue whether to buy or sell," a dealer said. "We are going home very quiet and very square."

The British pound was the focus of interest. The Bank of England intervened to prevent sterling's rise above the unofficial ceiling of 3 Deutsche marks, dealers said.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.6945 Deutsche marks, down marginally from 1.6965 DM at Wednesday's close, and at 129.22 yen, up marginally from 129.15 yen, from 5.7375, and at 1.4055 Swiss francs, up slightly from 1.4025.

The dollar closed in London at 1.6968 DM, up from 1.6925 at Wednesday's close, and at 129.22 yen, up marginally from 129.15.

With the focus on sterling, dollar trading was slight. Traders said they saw little ahead, in the way of economic news, to affect the currency. Although figures on U.S. unemployment are expected on Friday, dealers said the data were not expected to move the currency.

"People are pretty disinterested in the figures," one said. "Some saw no clear direction until

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, The week, and 1977. Rows include Deutsche mark, French franc, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, and British pound.

data on the January merchandise trade deficit are announced on March 17. Wednesday's dollar rally, prompted by Japanese press reports, is likely to run out of steam, they said.

The reports, quoting an unnamed U.S. official saying that the United States would tolerate a higher dollar, and rumors that the Bank of Japan would not intervene until the dollar reached 140 yen, pushed the dollar higher but the rally petered out.

Thursday's trading was no more than a technical test of the upper limit of the dollar, a dealer said. Wednesday's rumors provided only an excuse, he said.

"The market was looking for levels to buy dollars anyway," he said. He added that there would be good demand around 1.6930 DM if the dollar dipped to that level.

The market ignored news that Japan's trade surplus for the first 20 days of February fell to \$2.43 billion from \$3.70 billion a year earlier.

China Will Cut Money Supply to Curb Inflation

BEIJING — China will reduce its money supply significantly this year to cool inflation, and serious credit shortages could arise, the head of the central bank was quoted Thursday as saying.

The People's Daily quoted Chen Muhua, president of the People's Bank of China, as saying the bank would issue only 80 percent as much money this year as it did in 1987.

Western diplomats estimate the money supply has grown more than 20 percent a year for the last three years. Retail prices rose more than 9 percent last year in major cities.

The central bank head said banks must find the extra money for loans from the more than 100 billion yuan (\$26.9 billion) deposits in cash and have not deposited in banks, where interest rates are now as low as 3 percent.

A Western banker said China attached too much importance to curbing money supply as a way of cooling the economy. He said that in China, the cause of inflation was excess demand, a problem that could be addressed by making companies more productive.

The Fed said M-2 rose \$6.4 billion and M-3 rose \$2.7 billion in the week ended Feb. 22.

Bank of Japan Issues Interest-Rate Warning

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan, in a statement that could portend a tightening of domestic credit conditions, warned Thursday that the nation's present money supply growth is "excessively high" compared with economic activity.

"This is an important message we cannot overlook," the bank said, noting that easy monetary conditions would, over the long run, cause higher inflation and sap economic growth.

Many economists and market participants here have speculated that the central bank may tighten monetary policy in the summer to combat a possible rise in inflation stemming from the rapid growth of the money supply and of the Japanese economy.

Any tightening of Japanese credit would tend to strengthen the yen against the dollar by narrowing interest-rate differentials between the United States and Japan.

The bank also warned that excessively easier credit might adversely affect the stability of the financial and capital markets.

While the bank called the possibility of imminent inflation remote, it cautioned markets that it would pay "close attention" to money supply developments.

"The rate of inflation starts to pick up about six quarters after the acceleration in the money growth," the report noted.

The Bank of Japan reiterated its view that money growth will likely remain at a high annual rate of about 12 percent in the January-March quarter.

Recent money supply growth is substantially affected by increased money held by corporations, it said.

The report said financial assets were accumulating in the corporate sector and that money there has a greater tendency than elsewhere to be used for transaction purposes.

That could more easily lead to increased expenditures for such purposes as inventory build-ups when inflationary expectations arise, the bank said.

OECD Lauds Shake-Out in Eurobond Market

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The shake-out under way of banks and securities firms active in the Eurobond market "may prove beneficial" if it reduces the "fierce competition" among professionals and restores investor confidence in the market, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Friday.

"The overall market situation remains fragile," said the OECD's quarterly report on Financial Market Trends. It is "clouded by great uncertainties as to the prospect of a durable return... by individual and institutional investors."

"The difficulties encountered by the Eurobond markets throughout most of 1987 remain a matter for concern," the report said.

The "key test," according to the report, will be whether the shake-out — banks quitting the market and reduced staffing at institutions still active — improves trading liquidity and results in more realistic pricing of new issues.

The report blames the overcapacity for having "exerted severe strains on the profit potential of many issuing and trading houses."

In the changed environment, the report states, "the remaining securities houses will be more inclined to provide more realistic pricing and a firmer commitment to maintaining orderly trading conditions for financial

products." This is because there will have been a purge "of the more exotic issues which flourished earlier and contributed to reduced transparency and liquidity in the markets."

The report acknowledges that innovative new products "contributed powerfully to the growth of new forms of international flows" and to the entry of new borrowers, investors and intermediaries. The long-favorable background of falling interest rates and rising securities prices facilitated that trend.

Even so, "signs of saturation were already emerging in a number of market segments" in late 1986 and this worsened last year as the environment turned less favorable and interest rates started rising. This fueled investor "concern about the liquidity and depth of large sections of the Eurobond market," and the concerns were aggravated by the October crash and ensuing upheaval in currency markets.

"Excessively tight pricing of new issues and growing perceptions of illiquidity in the secondary market led to a redirection of investible funds" to money-market instruments and domestic government-bond markets last year, the OECD said.

As a result, borrowing on external bond markets declined — for the first time since 1980 — to \$177 billion from \$228 billion a year earlier. On a net basis, after accounting for redemptions, new-issue volume was down by \$60 billion, to \$103 billion.

The U.S. dollar share of the market hit a low

of 38 percent not seen since 1979. To a large extent, this poor showing resulted from the collapse of the market in floating-rate notes. Inability to trade perpetual notes in late 1986 spilled over into the dated sector last year and as a result only \$11 billion of FRNs was marketed in 1987, down from \$51 billion a year earlier.

Despite the upset in the Eurobond market, overall borrowing in the international markets last year was little changed — \$383.8 billion versus \$389.5 billion a year earlier.

This was because of substantial increases in syndicated bank loans (\$88.8 billion versus \$52.8 billion), non-underwritten bank facilities (\$14.3 billion versus \$8.6 billion) and international equity offerings (\$18.2 billion compared to \$11.7 billion).

The OECD observed that the loan market is increasingly becoming a complement to borrowers' activity in other sectors, notably the rapidly expanding Euro-commercial paper market. The success of the CP market owes a lot to investors' current preference for short-dated instruments "but also suggests that the Euro-note market has established itself as a cost-effective financing channel."

Combining all note operations — underwritten and not, CP and medium-term notes — around \$100 billion of new programs were launched last year. The outstanding amount issued was estimated at \$60 billion, double the level a year earlier.

Central Bank Sells Pounds

LONDON — The Bank of England sold pounds on foreign exchange markets Thursday as the currency tested the 3 Deutsche mark level, dealers said.

The central bank has set 3 DM as an unofficial limit. It declined to comment on the reported intervention. The pound closed at 2.9988 DM.

Dealers said it was the second consecutive day of intervention. They said operators had been buying the pound on its interest-rate differential in a market where trading of the dollar has been very quiet.

Chicago Merc Raises Margins

CHICAGO — The Chicago Mercantile Exchange has raised its margin requirements on its stock-index futures by 2 percentage points in response to a call for better coordination of financial markets, officials said Thursday.

The change, approved Wednesday by the exchange's board, requires traders of the Merc's Standard & Poor's 500 stock-index futures to post payments equal to 15 percent of the value of the contracts being traded, instead of 13 percent as previously.

A presidential commission that investigated the October stock market collapse suggested raising margins on stock-index futures as a way of curbing swings in their prices. The wild swings have been blamed for adding to volatility in the stock market.

BORROW: East Bloc Is Facing Tighter Loan Terms

(Continued from Page 1) 1982, OECD countries have agreed on standardized, so-called consensus lending rates on these credits.

But the market rate for fixed-rate East-bloc debt was lower. In part this reflected banks' appetite for business and in part their hunger for fixed-rate loans which, as interest fell, could be resold in the market at a profit.

As a result, the OECD report said, Western non-guaranteed bank debt of Eastern Europe has been rising faster than the area's total debt.

Chicago Merc Raises Margins

and secondly, interest rates are no longer headed sharply lower.

The OECD report also notes a discrepancy with the measured increase in debt and the reported trade performance of the Communist countries. The surplus on current account, which measures trade in goods as well as services, is estimated to have almost doubled last year to \$800 million while the debt increased substantially.

But a major element of that current-account surplus is believed to be related to the area's increased trade with developing countries. That is financed by credits from Eastern Europe but is not offset by any immediate payment.

Meanwhile, with domestic growth expanding, imports that need to be paid in cash are increasing from OECD countries.

The report notes that "the clearest case" of credit market resistance is apparent in Hungary. Financial markets are noting the country's continuing rise in debt and its current account deficits.

Hungary's net debt in convertible currencies (minus deposits

Chicago Merc Raises Margins

with Western banks) is estimated at \$15.8 billion, up \$3 billion from 1986. This gives Hungary a debt-service ratio — interest and amortization payments expressed as a ratio to one year's exports — of 47. This is second only to the 71 for Poland, which is in a constant state of rescheduling its debt since 1981.

The Soviet Union, which is currently seeking a \$150 million, eight-year syndicated bank loan at 3/16-point over the interbank rate — a touch higher than the split 1/4-1/4-point margin it paid last year — "seems to be experiencing steady increases in debt despite efforts to moderate the growth."

Its net debt is estimated at \$38 billion last year. This is comparatively low, giving a debt-service ratio of 23. But the report warns that the debt will probably rise steadily in the medium term."

Bulgaria has had "a sharp run-up in indebtedness and a deterioration in debt-related ratios since 1984." Its net debt last year is put at \$4.6 billion, giving a debt-service ratio of 30. Czechoslovakia and East Germany still have fairly light debt.

Thursday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time. This is a complete list of OTC prices. It is updated every year. Via The Associated Press.

Table A: OTC prices for various stocks including AAPL, AMZN, and others.

Table B: OTC prices for various stocks including BAC, C, and others.

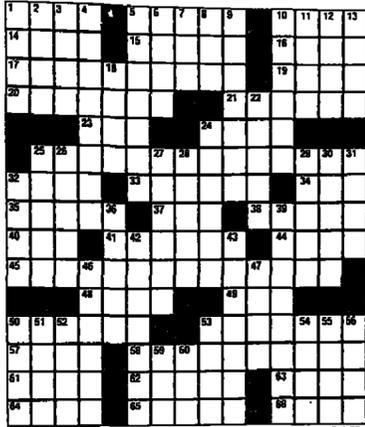
Table C: OTC prices for various stocks including DIS, E, and others.

Table D: OTC prices for various stocks including F, G, and others.

Table E: OTC prices for various stocks including H, I, and others.

Table F: OTC prices for various stocks including J, K, and others.

Table G: OTC prices for various stocks including L, M, and others.



**ACROSS**

1 Singer Vikki  
5 ... bloom in the spring  
10 Theft at Fenway Park  
14 Figure in Genesis  
15 Stand in a studio  
16 Moran of "Happy Days"  
17 Met mounds-man  
19 ... up (detained)  
20 Slander  
21 High principles  
22 Small fish  
23 Top of a room  
25 Dishonest transaction  
32 Where to spend a kip  
33 Most resentful  
34 Mon. successor  
35 Way to a man's heart?  
37 Bell and Kettle  
38 Mount the soapbox  
40 Mariner's dir.  
41 Greeks' "unlucky" letters  
44 He lived 905 years  
45 Business-letter start  
48 Brain-wave recs.

**DOWN**

1 Birth doc.  
2 Hebrew verb  
3 Punjabi prince  
4 Reddish to the max  
5 Poets' three-line groups  
6 Chest sound  
7 ... was saying  
8 Dykstra of the Mets  
9 Boyer-Lamarr film  
10 Took in 54th-century date  
11 Vicinity  
12 Poet who wrote "Opportunity"  
13 Non-meeters.  
18 French department

19 Double this for a P.I. port  
20 Mia Farrow role  
21 Referred (to)  
22 Like 44 Across  
23 Clair-Popp-Blackton collaboration  
24 Tenor Maison  
25 High hunter  
26 Arturo's change  
27 Pere David's  
28 Twist  
29 Neck and neck  
30 Befuddled  
31 Bridge call  
32 Poker variation  
33 Looking happy  
34 Cause to become  
35 ... fair in love  
36 No picnic  
37 He wrote "The Morning Watch"  
38 Boyer-Lamarr film  
39 Eras on end  
40 Sixth-century date  
41 Vicinity  
42 Poet who wrote "Opportunity"  
43 Non-meeters.  
48 French department

21 Same here  
24 Cuca's partner  
25 Vosges river  
26 "When You ... Tulip."  
27 Round trips for 8 Down  
28 Muse for Sappho  
29 He tried to reach heaven on an eagle  
30 Self-operating: Abbr.  
31 Sordid  
32 Alight  
33 Befuddled  
34 Bridge call  
42 Poker variation  
43 Looking happy  
44 Cause to become  
47 ... fair in love  
50 No picnic  
51 He wrote "The Morning Watch"  
52 Hilo goose film  
53 Eras on end  
54 Sixth-century date  
55 Gallic river  
56 Honcho at Harvard  
59 Truman Hall of Fame  
60 Figure on some clocks

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DO YOU KNOW YOU'RE SITTING RIGHT WHERE MY DAD WOULD BE TAKIN' A NAP IF YOU WEREN'T HERE?!

JUMBLE: THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YASHK, NOANY, LOSTCY, REDUNE. Answer here: YASHK, NOANY, LOSTCY, REDUNE.

Answer: When he finally got the fireplace working, she was this "GRATE-FUL".

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Middle East, Oceania, and various cities. Columns include location, high, low, and conditions.

World Stock Markets

Table of world stock market closing prices for various cities including Amsterdam, London, Zurich, Frankfurt, and others.

BOOKS

THE CENSORSHIP PAPERS: Movie Censorship Letters From the Hays Office, 1934 to 1968

By Gerald Gardner. 226 pages. \$18.95. Dodd, Mead & Co., 79 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by John Gross. THE Motion Picture Code laying down moral standards for movies was created by Hollywood's celebrated self-policing agency, the Hays Office, in 1930. When film censorship finally came to an end in 1968, confidential files covering more than 5,000 movies were handed over to the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

It is a strange world into which we are admitted—a world in which a 29-second kiss was considered romantic and a 31-second kiss indecent. In which Joseph Breen's assistant Geoffrey Shurlock, described by Gardner as "a man of tradition and sensitivity," could pay a visit to the studio to check up on Jennifer Jones's costume in "Duel in the Sun" (he found it wanting), in which a dispute could erupt at the highest level about a line in "Life With Father" that surely can't have seemed all that inflammatory even in 1946 ("No, I'm going to be baptized, damnit").

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott. THE negative double, developed as part of the Roth-Stone system 40 years ago, was a major step forward in bidding theory and has been adopted by almost all serious players around the world.

When East overcalled one diamond with two clubs, two hearts by Mrs. McCullum as South would have led quickly to a successful four-heart contract. The negative double left her groping on the next round, and she guessed to bid three no-trump. She West led the club three and the dummy appeared.

East seemed likely to have the spade queen, partly because he was looking confident and partly because he needed some high-card strength to justify the two-level overcall. So McCullum executed a backward finesse by leading the spade jack. East correctly refused to cover, but it did not save him. The jack won the trick, a spade was led to the king and a heart was led. One way or another, South was sure to take the last trick and make her game.

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To Our Readers

Toronto stock prices were not available Thursday due to transmission problems.

The Daily Source for International Investors.



SPORTS

Welsh Numerical Edge Could Be Cut Down by Irish Pride Saturday

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The possible win-draw-loss combinations for the last two of a annual Five Nations rugby Saturdays total 81. In 42 of them, Wales finishes alone in first place. In 18 other combinations, Wales shares first with France and/or Ireland.

The other possibilities are: France alone in first (15); Ireland alone in first (3); France and Ireland sharing first (3). That is the statistical superiority of the Welsh as they train for their match in Dublin this Saturday, after victories against England and Scotland and before the big match with France in Cardiff on March 19.

The Irish won't be paying much attention to statistics, though. Rod organ, chairman of the Welsh selectors, has warned his players to expect a strong backlash of Irish pride. France romped to a 25-6 defeat of Ireland on Feb. 20 in Paris. Now Donal Lenihan and his fellow forwards are back home, with charges of capitulation to refute. For Wales, the light at the end of the tunnel could be that of an oncoming Irish train.

Dangerous underdogs, the Irish are being called. But which was the fluke: their Jan. 16 defeat of Scotland (which then whipped France), their dispirited performance in Paris a month later?

In a contact team sport in which all starters are expected to play the full 80 minutes, nobody believes the psychological factor. Gavin Hastings, Scotland's high-scoring fullback, put it this way to a London interviewer on Saturday: "The winning of international matches has more to do with mental preparation than any technical tinkering. Against Ireland we aren't in tune, against France we were. It's as simple as that."

Home advantage may be all in the mind, but it resides there certainly. Fifteen of the last 20 Five Nations matches have been won by home teams, up from 12 of the previous 20 and 11 of the 20 before that. So far this year, visitors have lost five matches out of six — the exception being Wales' match in England on opening day.

Wayne Shefferson, the No. 8 in the New Zealand team that won the World Cup final against France last June, is in Europe observing the Five Nations proceedings. He says he is surprised by a predisposition of visiting teams to a way in the inevitable early duel of mutual intimidation. The visiting team often starts, as the French euphemism puts it, with the handbrake on.

The English are visiting Scotland this Saturday. Both teams are out of running for the title. The Scots, playing their last match, are favored to victory would leave them in the middle of the standings with two victories and two defeats — but here, too, a backlash is possible. The Guardian, summing up the record of eight English coaches since the start of the 1970s, growled this week that "collectively their achievements can be described quite simply as absolutely awful."

Horror statistics about England are easy to compile. For example, look the Five Nations tally of tries for and tries against since 1983: France 16-16, Scotland 38-34, Wales 30-29, Ireland 27-41, England 13-41. Thirteen tries in 22 matches is embarrassing sterility. A frequent explanation — already advanced by Wallace Reburn in 1975 in his story of English rugby, "The Men in White" — has it that English selectors are too quick to change players.

England has had seven captains since January 1983. In 33 matches including 11 outside the Five Nations format, it has brought in 43 new players. There have been 17 combinations of flyhalf and centers, the midfield to at the heart of most try-scoring moves. Now comes an 18th: Rob Andrew at flyhalf, with Simon Halliday and Will Carling as the centers.

Michael Harrison has been dropped, and the captaincy reverts to Sunnall Nigel Melville. Roy Underwood shifts to the right wing to take room on the left for Chris Oti, a Nigerian-born Cambridge star. Oti, who becomes the second black to play for England, the other was James Peters, who appeared five times at flyhalf from 1906 to 1908.

Scotland has won five straight Five Nations matches at home, but England's forwards were impressive against France this year. Its redoubtable backfield should lack neither ammunition nor motivation in Edinburgh. What it might lack is confidence.

Other backs are doing more running this year than last. High on England's list of chasers Saturday will be the surveillance of a bright crop of Welsh threequarters — Iquan Evans, Bledny Bowen, Mark Ring and Brian Hadley. Flyhalf Jonathan Davies may be even harder to contain. But Ireland's backs won't want to settle for just defending.



Roger McDowell, awaiting his turn on the mound at the New York Mets' spring training camp in Port St. Lucie, Florida, gave fellow pitcher Dwight Gooden a bubble-gum blast in the ear Wednesday.

Strawberry: Late Again

New York Times Service
PORT ST. LUCIE, Florida — Gary Carter was named co-captain of the New York Mets Wednesday so he could help Keith Hernandez maintain discipline among their teammates. And he didn't have to wait long for his first challenge: Darryl Strawberry was late for camp and was fined by the manager, Dave Johnson, who has fined and even benched Strawberry for the same offense in the past.

Strawberry paid only \$100, the toll set by the manager for being late the first time in spring training. But he further strained his relations with Johnson only one day after the two met to mend their problems. And the 26-year-old right fielder's explanation didn't exactly solve things: he said he had been delayed by a flat tire on his Mercedes.

"Bad luck," Strawberry said later, trying to minimize the incident with banter. "I just ran into bad luck. I'm going to have a great year, and run into bad luck."

"Darryl and I don't have a problem," Johnson said at a news conference. But privately he said: "Of all the 48 players in this camp, why does it have to be Darryl?"

2 Soviets Trip to Ex-Red, and Quips Fly

Moscow's Touring Baseball Coaches Meet Sparky Anderson

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service
LAKELAND, Florida — The Russians have met the man who once managed the Reds to two World Series championships. Alexander Ardatov, coach of the Soviet national baseball team, and his assistant, Gueki Chikhradze, spent several hours Wednesday in the Detroit Tigers' spring training camp, departing with defensive tips from player Alan Trammell and coach Bill Freehan, autographed caps and more than a few quips from Sparky Anderson, who, after managing the Cincinnati Reds to back-to-back Series titles in 1975 and 76, came to the Tigers and won the championship in 1984.

Ardatov and Chikhradze, who are midway through a three-week tour of major league camps and college baseball facilities, previously had visited the Los Angeles, Kansas City, Minnesota and Pittsburgh camps.

"Did they meet Lasorda?" Anderson asked the interpreter, Raisa Melamud, a resident of Lakeland who used to live in the Soviet Union. Told that they had, the Tigers' manager, poking fun at the Dodgers' manager, Tom Lasorda, gestured to indicate a large stomach and said: "Like Khrushchev."

Although the late Soviet leader may not be in Moscow's good graces, it was only a slight lapse in the protocol that flourished at aply named Joker Marchant Stadium.

Freehan, a former catcher, mentioned that his boss had won the World Series with teams in each league. "Now, when you translate," Anderson said, smiling, "make it even bigger."

Turning serious, he said: "Tell them that I do enjoy watching their athletes. They have great athletes." After the Soviet coaches responded, Melamud told Anderson. "They will feel good when you evaluate them playing baseball."

"If they do as well with baseball as they have done with basketball," Anderson said. "God help us."

Ardatov and Chikhradze will return home March 13 to impart all of the knowledge they have gained to coaches and players in the Soviet Union's fledgling baseball program.

Operated by a national federation that is only six months old, the program has 30 teams throughout the country, with players ranging in age from 16 to 28. The teams play on soccer fields but, the coaches said, plans were being made to build legitimate baseball fields.

Asked about their expectations for the sport, Ardatov, 29, said: "There is a Russian expression that it's a very bad soldier who doesn't dream to be a general."

Freehan, contemplating a reciprocal visit to the Soviet Union, suggested that Anderson and Lasorda would prove to be two of baseball's most loquacious ambassadors.

"Tell them," Anderson said in agreement. "If they would invite Lasorda and me to Russia, we'll really confuse them."

Again he became serious. "Just remember," he said. "Baseball is very simple, but it takes great patience. That's why the Japanese are good at it. They have much patience. It's not like hockey, where you can go out and hit."

Chikhradze, who understands and speaks some English, asked, "Baseball is easy?"

"Simple," Anderson corrected. "Simple."

Chuck Anderson, baseball coach at Florida Southern College, said the first thing the Soviet coaches had asked him about was the spitball. Flicking his hand behind his right ear, the Detroit manager grinned and said: "Grease. Vaseline."

The Soviet coaches gave Anderson a reddish-orange sports pennant inscribed with the Soviet emblem, and the Tiger manager said: "Tell them that it was a great honor for me to meet them and when I see baseball progress, I will remember it. Tell them I said in sports we are all on the same side. Tell them I will keep this in my den at home. No matter what the symbol is, people all over the world are all the same."

After an exchange with the Soviet coaches, Melamud said, "That's what they say."

When Anderson returned to work, the Soviet coaches talked with reporters. A radio reporter asked Ardatov to say some baseball terms in Russian. Home run, for example. "Home run," Ardatov said.

Melamud explained that they preferred using the terms in their original language, but Ardatov later resorted to Russian while watching Trammell demonstrate fielding techniques. He recalled an incident from a practice at home.

"One player asked a coach, 'If I catch the ball, what do I do with it?'" Ardatov said. "The coach said, 'Swallow it.'" Ardatov laughed. "It was just a joke," the interpreter said.



Sparky Anderson: Confusing.

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Soviet Boxers May Be Next Coming West

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Look out, Iron Mike — Ivan Drago may soon be on route.

Sports representatives of the Soviet Union, it seems, have been making pointed inquiries lately in New York and Las Vegas about how to tap into the West's boxing-dollars market. It apparently hasn't gone unnoticed in the Soviet Union's Ministry of Sport that Mike Tyson will make something like \$50 million this year.

Las Vegas boxing promoter Bob Arum said Wednesday that he had had a visitor from New York about a month ago. Soviet expatriate Edward Nakhmanin, who "told me he was speaking for higher-ups in the Soviet Union who were interested in how their top boxers could earn dollars in the West."

"He asked me if I would be interested in working with a group of Soviet boxers after the 1988 Olympics during a training period of three to six months, then selecting a smaller number from that group to box professionally here, with the money they earn going to the U.S.S.R. boxing federation?"

"I told them I was interested, and that's pretty much where it stands," Reached by phone, Nakhmanin, an art dealer, said, "I am going to Moscow on April 5. Ask me about it after I get back."

Asked if his contact was the Soviet boxing federation, he replied: "No, higher than that."

Arum's rival, the New York-based Don King, left Wednesday for Moscow. His spokesman, Murray Goodman, said that King had been invited by Soviet sports officials "to discuss an exchange of sports and cultural programs."

Goodman said King was scheduled to be in Moscow until Monday.

Jose Torres, the former world light-heavyweight champion who is the New York state boxing commissioner, said he had discussed the subject of Soviet boxers recently.

"What the Soviets want to do now is some kind of U.S.S.R. athletes-U.S.A. pros show," he said. "The logical extension after that would be for some of them to turn pro."

Arum said Nakhmanin gave him a list of 24 boxers who were said to be under consideration by Moscow. The list included several former world amateur champions and world-class boxers, such as heavyweight Yuriy Alexandrov, welterweight Vadik Shishov and super-heavyweight Vycheslav Yakovlev.

If Yakovlev winds up boxing professionally in the United States, it would almost be Rocky IV come to life. He's a dead-ringer for Ivan Drago, the blond, mythical Soviet boxer of the movie, a rotund creation of Soviet science.

"I was told by a friend who's been in Moscow that they're looking for ways for their dancers, artists, hockey players, boxers and basketball players to earn money in the West," Arum said.

"It may be that someone over there has taken a long look at the figures top U.S. pro fighters make, and some wheels have started turning."

Nets Go to 2-0 for Reed, in Nowhere Else but Boston Garden

The Associated Press
BOSTON — The New Jersey Nets of the National Basketball Association, remaining undefeated under their new coach, Willis Reed, handed the Boston Celtics their first regular-season loss at home by another Eastern Conference team in 67 games.

With Roy Hinson scoring 11 of 21 points in the third quarter Wednesday night, the Nets beat the Celtics, 117-107 — and made their all-time record this season 2-2.

Reed, now 2-0 since being hired coach on Monday, said, "It's a good first two nights. "Everybody thought I was taking a bad job. But after the first two, it's been pretty good."

The Nets led by 92-78 with 7:35 play. But the Celtics, with Danny Ainge making two straight three-point shots to start an 18-4 run, closed to 103-96 before Oti Birdsong scored four points and Hinson five to stall the comeback.

When Ainge began the rally, the Nets' Tim McCormick recalled thinking, "Here we go again."

McCormick's 23 points led the Nets, the first Eastern Conference team to win a regular-season game at Boston Garden since New Jersey won there by 129-118 on April 14, 1985, in the final game of the 1984-85 season.

The Celtics were led by Larry Bird's 34 points and 16 rebounds, while Ainge added 20 points as their team lost its third straight.

Boston forward Kevin McHale did not play because of a knee injury, and New Jersey forward

Buck Williams departed with 7:37 left in the first quarter after straining his right hamstring in a collision with Bird.

Bird said "we didn't play well from the beginning to the end. We've had some bad ones in the past, but this is one of the ugliest I've been involved with."

Seton Hall Upsets Pitt
In U.S. college basketball, Seton Hall completed a regular-season sweep of No. 7-ranked Pittsburgh with an 83-79 victory Wednesday night in Pittsburgh, The Associated Press reported.

The Pirates, who have lost four times by one or two points this season and are 6-7 against the rest of the Big East Conference, outscored the Panthers by 16-4 in the game's

last 3:35. They went ahead to stay with 37 seconds left when Ron Ramo scored a hook shot and, having been fouled, then the free throw.

On Pitt's next possession, Nate Bailey's lay-up was nullified by a traveling call and the Pirates made five of six free throws down the stretch.

"I can't explain what happened," said Pitt center Charles Smith, who had 25 points. "We just weren't the Pitt team we have been in the past."

Seton Hall forward Mark Bryant, who got 23 points and 13 rebounds. "We're playing some great ball. We never lost our composure. We deserve it."

Temple 75, St. Joseph's 62: In Philadelphia, freshman Mark Macon scored a season-high 35 points as the No. 1-ranked Owls finished

their regular season 26-1 and 18-0 in the Atlantic 10.

The game was marred by several fights. At one point, the coaches were shouting at each other on the sidelines.

North Carolina 97, Georgia Tech 80: In Atlanta, J.R. Reid scored 9 of his 24 points during a 23-4 run in the second half of the Atlantic Coast Conference game and the No. 6 Tar Heels ended No. 13 Tech's seven-game winning streak.

Clemson 79, Duke 77: In Clemson, South Carolina, in another ACC game, Grayson Marshall's short jumper with 1:11 left and Tim Kincaid's four free throws in the final minute gave No. 9 Duke a third straight loss for the first time in four seasons. Clemson had won only once in its last nine games.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

Table with columns for Hockey Standings, including teams like Washington Capitals, Philadelphia Flyers, and Pittsburgh Penguins, with columns for W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA.

NBA Standings

Table with columns for NBA Standings, including Eastern Conference and Western Conference, with columns for Team, W, L, Pct., GB.

Transition

Table with columns for Baseball, Football, and Hockey transitions, listing player names and team changes.

U.S. College Results

Table with columns for U.S. College Results, listing various college sports teams and their scores.

Advertisement for 'Daily Information' featuring a large stylized 'D' and 'I' and the word 'Information'.

Advertisement for 'European Soccer' featuring a list of soccer teams and players.

Advertisement for 'Golf Making Pay TV Debut as Stars Scramble' featuring a list of golfers and their earnings.

Advertisement for 'Quotable' featuring a list of famous quotes and their authors.

OBSERVER

The Feelbad People

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — People was my favorite magazine. It made me feel good even through the feelgood Reagan years...

valry with sister Mariel and thoughts of suicide," said the print cover cover.
This threatened such dismal gloom inside that I decided not to open the magazine...

What sustained my spirit at such times was knowing that come Monday, another issue of People would be in my hands...

By the time the Feb. 22 issue was due, my need for a happier world was dire. I had just spent an entire week filling out forms and assembling...

Authors, Coaching and Videos

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Marilyn Greene expects to be on television often this summer, so on this blustery winter day she was being put through her paces...



Author Marilyn Greene (left) being coached for appearances on TV shows by Dorothy Sarnoff.

Greene is neither a politician nor a public figure. She is a private investigator from Schenectady, New York...

In the high-stakes world of publishing, where most books have only a brief life before being reprinted...

Television is so important that authors are being sent by publishers to speech teachers, to video producers and to consultants...

Before James Spada went on tour last year to promote "Grace," his best-selling biography of Grace Kelly...

amics, at fees up to \$3,600 for six hours, and Danielle Steel, Jean Attel, Gail Sheehy, William Novak...

moody book overseas, Carlisle, her agent, sent foreign publishers a videotape of the author's appearance on the "Donahue" show.

Novelists or authors of serious non-fiction are rarely asked to audition before their books are signed up. But the line between editorial and promotion has become increasingly blurred at most houses.

meetings, if there's a tape the editors feel is worth seeing.

Like other houses, Harper's has turned down books deemed to require television publicity to make them successful...

Coaching and videos are opposite sides of the same publicity coin, and nowhere is that demonstrated more clearly than by Betty Mahmoody...

Partly Neger, an associate producer of "Good Morning America," one of the coveted forums for authors, said that coaching, whether by an outside consultant or someone in the publisher's publicity department, is a good idea.

"Succinct, but not yes or no," she said. "As soon as an author says just yes or no, I say goodbye."

Emily Boxer, the book editor of the Today Show, another important forum for books, said: "Coaching can make someone who is an eight into a nine. On the other hand, it won't take someone who's a two and make them wonderful."

Hammer's Cancer Plan

Armand Hammer is leading a campaign to raise \$1 billion a year for research on cancer to wipe out the disease by the year 2000. Hammer said he hoped to raise \$500 million in private contributions...

U2, the Irish rock group with a passion for politics, picked up two Grammys Wednesday for "The Joshua Tree," their 12-million-selling album...

The Royal Opera announced Thursday it has signed a woman conductor for the first time in its 256-year history...

Little Richard's "hijacking" - The Duke and Duchess of York Wednesday toured an exhibition of the work of David Hockney...

Little Richard's "hijacking" - The Duke and Duchess of York Wednesday toured an exhibition of the work of David Hockney...

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TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE. Appears on page 8.

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